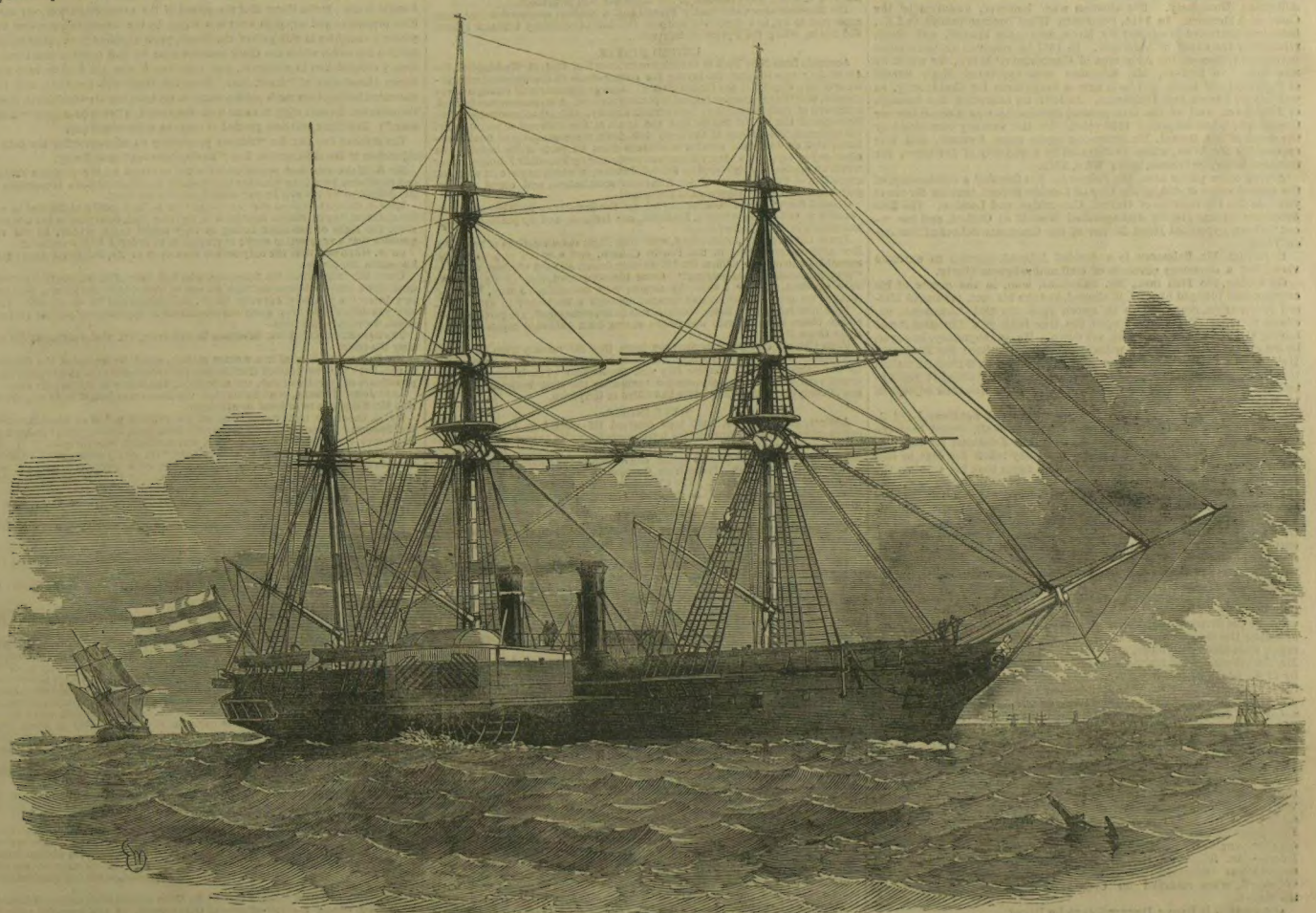
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 504.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851. TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

FIVE times the House of Commons, by large majorities, has affirmed that British Jews are entitled to all the privileges of British citizenship; and five times the House of Lords has denied the proposition. The electors of the city of London have twice deputed a Jew to represent them in Parliament; and the constituency of the metropolitan borough of Greenwich have once imitated their example. The House of Lords, however, sets all these things at nought; and, braving not only the past, but all future consequences, determines that in an assembly over which it ought constitutionally to exercise no control, no Jew, if he be sufficiently impressed with the sanctity of an oath to decline swearing on the "true faith of a Christian," shall be the nominee and representative of Christians. The case altogether is a very singular, and threatens to be a mischievous one; and will assuredly, if not speedily settled, open up many other questions, which it would be far better not to meddle with. The scenes enacted in the House of Commons during the past and present week are of themselves sufficiently inconvenient to cause the House of Lords to reflect upon what it has done, and to make the cool, clear heads of that assembly anxious for a solution of the question which shall prevent such scenes in future, and remove all possible ground for collision between the two branches of the Legislature. The House of Lords should remember not only what it can do, but what it cannot undo. Though it will not allow Jews to sit in Parliament, it has, in unison with the other two branches of the Legislature, permitted Jews to elect members to that assembly. The Jews may not make laws in this Christian country, but they may make the law-makers, and they may be, and are, continually called upon to act judicially. Mr. Salomons, whom the Lords will not permit to sit in the Commons, is a magistrate and a judge. Jews are not only voters and jurors, but sheriffs, aldermen, Lords Mayor, and town and country magistrates, and justices of the peace. If chosen by their fellow-citizens to serve in these offices, they are liable in some cases to heavy fine for refusal. If they plead their religion as a disqualification for serving as jurors, and disobey the order of a judge of the superior courts to take their places in the jury-box, they may be committed to prison; and if they refuse to execute the responsible office of Sheriff, the penalty of £500 levied upon them shows the high sense entertained of their fitness, and the displeasure of their countrymen that men so well qualified should deprive the state of their services. Why the House of Lords, knowing all these things, and seeing the current of public opinion, should persist in retaining the last useless mark of political and social degradation accidentally affixed upon the Jews, surpasses the wisdom of most people to discover. It is worthy of particular notice, that there is, strictly speaking, but one branch of the Legislature that has and will have nothing to do with the Jews; for, while the House of Commons affirms and re-affirms its wish that Jews, who help to make its members, should become members themselves, the Queen receives and approves of them as Sheriffs and magistrates, and, what is more, confers upon them the hereditary rank of Baronet—an order of nobility of a high and honourable character. Should the Sovereign be advised to go one step further, and elevate a Jew to the Peerage, the House of Peers—the mere creation of the Sovereign's breath—could scarcely so affront the "fountain of honour and dignity," as to deny the Queen's right. Such an attempt to force a solution of the difficulty is, no doubt, extremely improbable, but it is not impossible, and would not be illegal; and the mere consideration of the impolicy of a difference between the Crown and the Peers upon a question of honour, ought to suggest

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P. FOR GREENWICH.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE NEW SPANISH STEAM-SHIP "YSABEL LA CATOLICA."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to the Peers the impolicy of a similar difference with the third branch of the Legislature.

But the Christianity of Parliament is, after all, a difficult thing to understand. The man who considers oaths as useless formalities, may come in. He who treats the words as unmeaning, cannot be excluded by all the ingenuity which our law or our Christianity can devise. It is only the conscientious man that can be touched; and our Christianity not only contradicts, but defeats itself. It was the Divine command to the Apostles, not to swear at all. Thus, if the strict letter and spirit of Christianity were followed, the Jews might sit in Parliament without let or hindrance, as no oath could be required of them. The same form of oath which now excludes the Jew, formerly excluded the Quaker; and if the Christianity of the nation were really so sincere, so thorough, and so uncompromising as the decisions of the House of Lords would make it appear to the world, it would frame some means to exclude the Jew because he is a Jew, and not be contented, on a principle so vital, to rest his exclusion on an accident not intended to affect him. But we owe an apology to our readers for arguing the question at all. There never was a case solemnly debated in such august assemblies as the British Houses of Parliament, which had such small amount of argument to recommend it as that undertaken by those who resist the admission of the Jews to the full rights of citizenship on the ground of its "dechristianisation" of the State. The intelligence of the nation has long ago decided in favour of the Jews; and the real matter at issue at the present moment is to ascertain, once for all, whether the House of Lords has, in strict constitutional law, anything whatever to do with it, and whether the Government, in introducing a bill in the regular course, has not, in fact, taken a step which was not only not required, but which has served to encumber a really simple question with a mass of irrelevancies, contradictions, and absurdities. But we trust the House of Commons, and the great legal authorities who have seats in it, will yet discover the means of extrication from the dilemma in which the election of Baron Rothschild and Mr. Alderman Salomons has placed the several branches of the Legislature. If they do not, the ultimate solution of the difficulty will not be prevented, but will simply be rendered more inconvenient to all parties, and more especially to the House of Lords. There can be no doubt that London, and one or two other great constituencies, will continue to elect Jews to represent them, and that Jews holding the high position of such men as Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Salomons will continue to demand admittance. Failing in any other means of setting the question, the House of Commons will continue to pass bills for the abolition of the form of oath now demanded to be taken by Jews; and the House of Lords at the eleventh hour will be compelled, by the force of public opinion, to yield, without dignity on its own part, and without gratitude on the part of the people. Such a state of things is earnestly to be deprecated.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P. FOR GREENWICH.

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS was born in London in 1801. His family has been long established in this country, and his father and grandfather were both natives of England. As he himself stated in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on oaths of members:—"Being an Englishman, I have keenly felt the disabilities I lie under; and my attention has been for a great many years—almost from the earliest period that I have been able to think for myself—drawn to the subject. I have endeavoured to see how the law applied by which I was deprived of what I thought was the ordinary privilege of Englishmen. The first difficulty was that with regard to the admission of Jews to the freedom of London." But this difficulty having been removed by the exertions of the present Lord Denman, then Common Serjeant, Mr. Salomons, in the year 1835, was elected Sheriff of London. In the same year he was a candidate for the Aldermanic gown of Aldgate Ward, and was elected, after a severe contest against Mr. Alderman Humphery. His election was, however, annulled by the Court of Aldermen. In 1844, Portsoken Ward became vacant, and Mr. Salomons contested it against Mr. Moon, was again elected, and again rejected by the Court of Aldermen. In 1847 he received an unanimous invitation to become the Alderman of Cordwainers' Ward, for which he now sits. In 1839-40, Mr. Salomons was appointed High Sheriff of the county of Kent, and he is now a magistrate for that county, as well as for Sussex and Middlesex. In 1837 he contested the borough of Shoreham, and at the last general election he was a candidate for Greenwich, when he polled 1236 votes. On the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Bernal, Mr. Salomons again came forward, and was opposed by Mr. Wire, whom he defeated by a majority of 897 votes, the numbers being, Salomons, 2208; Wire, 1311.

Among other public acts, Mr. Salomons has founded a scholarship, of the annual value of £50, at the City of London School, tenable for three years, at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The first Salomons scholar greatly distinguished himself at Oxford, and has recently been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School at Burton-on-Trent.

In politics, Mr. Salomons is a decided Liberal, opposed to extreme views, but a strenuous advocate of civil and religious liberty.

On Friday, the 19th inst., Mr. Salomons, who, in the course of his canvass, had pledged himself, if elected, to take his seat, presented himself at the table, requested to be sworn upon the Old Testament, declined to repeat the words "upon the true faith of a Christian," and having else completed the oaths, sat down. He subsequently, however, by direction of the Speaker, withdrew behind the Bar: Sir Benjamin Hall, at the same time, stating that, although Mr. Salomons retired through deference to the Speaker, he nevertheless claimed of right to take his seat. After some conversation, the question was then adjourned to Monday.

On that day, immediately after the presentation of petitions, Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question by Sir Benjamin Hall, stated that the Government had no intention of prosecuting Mr. Salomons for the statutable penalties to which, by having on Friday taken his seat, he had rendered himself liable. Mr. Salomons then again took his seat on the front bench on the Ministerial side, and just below the gangway; was immediately ordered by the Speaker to withdraw, but retained his seat amidst loud cries of "Withdraw" from the Opposition benches. Mr. Osborne rose, but not being able to get a word heard, laid a paper before the chair, which the Speaker refused to notice, as there was already a question of privilege before the House. A moment of silence occurred, and Lord John Russell moved a resolution ordering Mr. Salomons to withdraw; to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Osborne, seconded by Mr. Anstey, that Mr. Salomons was entitled to take his seat. Mr. Anstey not being able to gain a hearing on the amendment, moved that the debate be adjourned; this was lost by 65 to 252, and Mr. Salomons voted in the division, thereby subjecting himself to a penalty of £500, and after the division resumed his seat, when Mr. Anstey proceeded to argue upon the amendment, which, after an animated debate, in which Mr. Bethel contended for the member's undoubted right to sit, was lost by 81 to 229. In this division, as the question was personal to himself, the Alderman did not vote; and after some further debate, and a second division on the question of adjournment, in which Mr. Salomons again voted, and incurred a further penalty, a division took place on the motion that Mr. Salomons be ordered to withdraw, which being carried by 231 to 75, the Serjeant-at-Arms came up to Mr. Salomons, and, having touched his arm, the hon. member—who had previously addressed the House, stating that he intended no disrespect to the forms of the House or the Speaker, but merely to defend the right of his constituents—left the House, protesting that he did so by compulsion. His withdrawal was followed by an angry and disorderly discussion, in which it was settled that the hon. member had a right to sit behind the Bar; and Lord John Russell again stated that the Government would not prosecute for penalties. So ended a scene unprecedented in the annals of the House—Mr. Salomons, though not recognised as a member, having nevertheless addressed the House, not from below the Bar, as Mr. O'Connell, when returned for Clare, had done, but from the floor of the House.

Our portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Beard.

THE SPANISH STEAM-SHIP, "YSABEL LA CATOLICA."

THIS noble vessel, built by Messrs. Wigram and Sons, at Blackwall, lately left her moorings for Cadiz. The following are her principal dimensions; viz.:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length over all from the figure-head to the taffrail ..	260	0
Length between the perpendicular	230	0
Breadth, extreme	38	0
Depth in the hold	24	6
Burthen in tons	1567	
Draft of water .. .. .. {Forward	17	1½
{Aft ..	17.	5

with 627 tons of coals in her bunkers and coal reserves, with room for about 160 tons more coals; which, with her armament and stores, will bring her to 19 feet draft of water, as originally calculated. Her engines, by Messrs. Maudslay, Field, and Co., are of 500-horse power, and are constructed with their latest improvements.

We understand this vessel to have been built, launched, and to have had her boilers and engines on board within six months. From the pilot, Mr. Branscombe, jun., who had charge of her on the steamer's leaving the Thames at Folkestone, we learn that her speed was twelve miles per hour, from the time she left Gravesend until he quitted her.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the report of the select committee in favour of the revision of the Constitution, and a Ministerial crisis of very brief duration, constitute the main features of the political intelligence this week from Paris. The former important event took place on Saturday last. The whole of the sitting on this day was occupied by a very able and statesmanlike speech by M. Odillon Barrot in favour of the revision; and when he concluded, the discussion was declared to be closed, and the Assembly proceeded to vote, the number of members present on the occasion being 724, of which number, according to the 111th article of the Constitution, three-fourths, or 543 members, should vote in favour of the proposition in order to form a legal majority. The numbers, however, in favour of the revision were only 446, and the proposition was accordingly rejected, although the numbers against it were but 278, which gave, in fact, according to the usage of the English Parliament, an actual majority of 168 in favour of the motion. The number that voted was the largest since the formation of the Assembly, there being only thirty-six members who either abstained from voting or were absent on the occasion. The Left or Ultra-Democratic party hailed the result as a triumph. There voted along with the Left several members of the Legitimist party, as well as the following well-known leaders and influential parties:—M. Thiers, General Changarnier, M. Piscatory, M. de Rémusat, General Bedeau, General de Lamoricière, M. Combarel de Leyval, M. de Lamartine, M. Delessert, M. Hernoux, M. de Lasteyrie, M. de Mornay, and M. Roger (du Nord).

The Ministerial crisis arose out of the proceedings in the Assembly on Monday, when a charge was brought against M. Leon Faucher, the Minister of the Interior, of having unduly and unconstitutionally urged on and fostered the petition movement in favour of the revision. M. Baze, who brought forward the subject, charged M. Faucher and the Government with having sent to the several prefects throughout the country the reports of the debates in the Assembly by the post of the same evening, thus anticipating the Paris journals by twenty-four hours, for the purpose of influencing the petition movement, the expenses of which were defrayed out of the public Treasury. He also accused Ministers of corrupting the press for the same object. The latter imputation M. Baze failed altogether in proving; and the former the Minister of the Interior openly avowed, for it was no secret; on the contrary, it was an act of general notoriety, for the item was placed among the estimates, and subject to the revision of the Assembly.

After a warm altercation between M. Baze and the Minister of the Interior, the motion proposed by the former, viz.

The National Assembly, while regretting that in some localities the Government, contrary to its duty, had used its influence to excite the citizens to petition, orders the legal petitions to be deposited in the Bureau des Renseignemens,

was carried by a majority of 13, the numbers being 333 for, and 320 against. This decision in no sense of House was regarded as a vote of censure by the Ministers, and they immediately tendered their resignations to the President of the Republic, who declined to accept them. After a consultation they again waited on the President, and a second time tendered their resignation; but at his earnest request, and in order to avoid exposing the country to agitation at the present moment, they ultimately consented to retain office. The general opinion out of the Assembly is, that the vote was factious and unwarranted, and was a blow struck at the Chief of the State through his Ministers, and not at the Ministers themselves.

Cardinal de la Tour d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Cambrai, died at that place on Sunday.

Marshal Sebastiani also died on Sunday, at Paris. His death was exceedingly sudden, the event occurring while he was sitting at his breakfast table. He was in his 80th year.

The President of the Republic has dissolved the National Guard of Chateiherault, for the insult offered to him upon his late visit to Poitiers.

The inauguration of the Tours and Nantes Railway is fixed for the 17th of August, at which the President of the Republic will be present.

The *Moniteur* announces that a French and a Spanish commission had been appointed to fix, in a definitive manner, the line of boundary between France and Spain, along the Pyrenean frontier.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 9th instant mention that at Washington, the 4th of July was selected for laying the corner-stone of the proposed enlargement of the Capitol of the United States. A great concourse of strangers was present, and the ceremonies excited a general interest. A procession was formed, composed of various military, benevolent, literary, and other associations, the President of the United States, and the heads of the different departments of Government, the officers of the army and navy, representatives of foreign nations, and an immense number of citizens from all parts of the union. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by President Fillmore; after which an oration was delivered by Daniel Webster, in which he gave an eloquent exposition of the principles of the American constitution, and urged the importance of a faithful adherence to the union.

General Scott has now been nominated for the Presidency by Whig state conventions in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Indiana, and by public meetings and papers in several other states.

Jenny Lind had met, at Hartford, with some slight manifestations of brutality. Her auditory assembled in the Fourth Church, and a crowd of 2,000 having assembled outside the edifice, the blinds were drawn and the windows closed to "prevent outsiders from hearing." Great tumult ensued, some of the windows were smashed, and for a time the singers were inaudible. Jenny, however, suffered no personal insult, and escaped through a back-door to Springfield.

Some new revelations to the Mormon church are announced; the portion of the golden plates withheld from Joe Smith having been exhibited mysteriously to Elder Orson Hyde.

From Chagres (Central America), we learn that the railway from Navy Bay was rapidly proceeding, and a fresh accession of labourers had been brought out by the American ships *Empire City* and *Prometheus*. The latter vessel also brought out several iron steamers for navigating the river between Greytown and Nicaragua. Very heavy rains had fallen at Greytown.

WEST INDIES.

Advices, dated June 28, have been received this week from Jamaica. They communicate a novel feature in the intelligence from this quarter, viz. the arrival of a number of coloured emigrants from the United States, which it is believed has something to do with cotton cultivation in the island, as some gentlemen have recently arrived there from Georgia, to investigate the capabilities of the soil for that production. The cholera has again broken out at Kingstown, where it is very destructive. In the country districts the malady is still raging to a frightful extent.

AUSTRALIA.

We have this week accounts from Western Australia to the 30th of April, New South Wales to the 15th of April, and South Australia to the 3d April inclusive.

The Anti-Transportation League were about sending a delegate to England for the purpose of furthering the objects of the association.

A fine capacious harbour is reported to have been discovered in Gipp's Land, called Lewis's Channel, into which vessels of the largest burden can safely enter. This, it is remarked, would obviate the necessity of settlers sending their wool to Sydney, Hobart Town, or Melbourne. The introduction of the alpaca is again mentioned, and a vessel had been despatched for the purchase of a number in South America.

The elections occupied the chief attention of the colonists at Adelaide (South Australia). The fourteenth anniversary of the settlement had been celebrated by the oldest colonists dining together. The carpenters and joiners of the city had combined against the introduction of morticing machines into the colony, but they would finally have to give in.

Two new newspapers had been issued—one in English, and the other in German.

From all the districts of the Australian territories the intelligence marks a rapid rise in the price of wheat, flour, bread, &c., in consequence of a severe drought and the prevalence of bush fires. The latter had done considerable damage. Whole flocks of sheep had been destroyed, together with great quantities of grain of all kinds, varying in the districts from 10,000 to 20,000 bushels. The fires had been most severe in the Melbourne district, and the drought continued up to the latest date.

A letter from Rome, of the 14th, states that an attempt was made on the 11th to assassinate Monsignor Tizzani, Bishop of Terni, by blowing up the house he inhabited at Santa Maria Maggiore. Fortunately the incendiary missile exploded before it reached its destination, and only caused some slight damage to the outer wall of the building. The unknown authors of this criminal attempt had previously stuck up bills in the streets, inviting the friends of the prelate to be present at his funeral. Monsignor Tizzani is almoner general to the Pontifical troops.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, JULY 19.

The House had a mid-day sitting.

The Bill for dissolving the National Land Company was read a third time, and passed.

On the order of the day being read for receiving the report of the Committee of Supply, a discussion took place upon the payment of £220 as fees on the interment of the late Queen Dowager.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. GLADSTONE called attention to the disabilities under which the Church of England in the colonies labours in not being in a position to make rules for the government of their own community, or to assemble the clergy or laity like the members of other religious denominations. The right hon. gentleman gave notice, that if the Government did not interfere, it was his intention next session to propose an enabling bill, giving the colonial clergy and laity the same powers in this respect as are possessed by other religious communities.

A division was taken upon the question that the sum (£50,000) granted towards civil contingencies be reduced by £220, the amount paid to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor for the Queen Dowager's interment fees. The proposed reduction was negatived by a majority of 8.

The Mercantile Marine Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

A bill, brought in by Lord Seymour, to confirm certain provisional orders of the Board of Health was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was considered in committee, when a clause was proposed by the Earl of LANESBOROUGH, prohibiting on turnpike-roads the use of carts drawn by dogs.

The clause was opposed, and, upon a division, was rejected by a majority of 29.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill. After the aggression upon the religious institutions of this country which had characterised the act of the Papal See, it would not be consistent with the respect which was due to the Crown and to the feeling of the people to remain acquiescent or indifferent.

The Earl of ABERDEEN was not disposed to imagine he could make any impression upon their Lordships, or that he was likely to obtain any sympathy or concurrence from any large portion of the House. He merely desired to be considered as giving vent to the dictates of his own conscience, and expressing a deep conviction of what was due to the cause of truth and of justice. To talk of territorial titles, as if they conveyed any right or possession, was a misapprehension of terms. The bill, too, made all acts done under bulls and rescripts issued from Rome void. He declared he was afraid to contemplate the consequences of so arbitrary and tyrannical a measure; and as to any accusation of disloyalty, he rejected it with contempt and indignation. He foretold, that, unless, as he expected, the measure became a dead-letter upon the statute-book, this provision would be most fruitful in injurious consequences, for it would renew the animosity and discontent which, for the last twenty years, had been gradually subsiding. The noble Earl concluded by moving the rejection of the bill, viz. that it be read a second time that day six months.

Lord BEAUMONT supported the bill.

The Duke of WELLINGTON acknowledged with regret, that the act of aggression on the part of the Papal see had convinced him of the necessity of modifying some of the provisions of the Roman Catholic Relief Act, and of reimposing checks and restrictions of a kind calculated to prevent a recurrence of similar aggressions.

The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Berners, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Airlie, and the Bishop of St. David's severally supported the bill.

On the motion of the Earl of WINCHELSEA, the debate was adjourned, at thirty-five minutes past twelve.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Collins (the new member for Knaresborough) took the oaths and his seat.

MR. SALOMONS.—JEWISH DISABILITIES.

Before the order of the day was read,

The SPEAKER rose and said: Before the Clerk proceeds to read the order of the day, I have to read to the House a letter which I have received from Alderman Salomons since the House adjourned on Saturday last. It runs thus:—

"91, Cumberland-place, July 21.

"Sir,—I take the liberty to call your attention to a very important omission in the record of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Friday last of all notice of my demand to subscribe the oath of abjuration, and to declare to my property qualification. Immediately after I had taken the oaths, I read from a paper which I held in my hand the following words:—'I have now taken the oaths in the form and with the ceremonies that I declare to be binding on my conscience, in accordance with the statute 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 105. I now demand to subscribe the oath of abjuration and to declare to my property qualification.' No notice has been taken on the proceedings above referred to, of my having made this demand. You will therefore, I am sure, sir, pardon me for drawing your attention to the subject, and respectfully requesting that the minutes of the proceedings of Friday last be amended.—With the utmost respect, I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"DAVID SALOMONS."

I ought to state to the House that the record of the proceedings was very carefully prepared; and although what was stated by the honourable member was perfectly inaudible in this part of the House, yet it appeared to me, after he had omitted the words which the Clerk reported that he had omitted, and I immediately ordered him to withdraw, that therefore it was his duty to have with drawn (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from the Opposition benches); and this statement having been made subsequently to my ordering his withdrawal, it was therefore not thought right to enter it on the record. (Renewed cries of "Hear hear.") The Clerk will now proceed to read the order of the day.

The order of the day for "further proceeding on administering the oath of abjuration to David Salomons, Esq.," having been read accordingly,

Sir B. HALL rose and recapitulated what occurred on the previous Friday, and concluded by asking whether Government would authorise a prosecution of Mr. Salomons for the acts he had done upon that occasion.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he thought Sir B. Hall hardly authorised to ask the question, but he had no hesitation in replying that, reserving to the Government the right of hereafter acting as they might think proper, he did not consider that a prosecution ought at present to be ordered by Government.

Sir B. HALL said that the only course then open to Mr. Salomons was to take his seat in the House.

Upon this intimation, Mr. Salomons, who had been sitting under the gallery, came down into the House and took his seat in the front of the Liberal benches, just below the gangway, between Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. C. Anstey. This step was followed by very noisy manifestations of approbation and the reverse, which lasted for some time.

The SPEAKER ordered Mr. Salomons to withdraw, but that gentleman did not obey the order.

Mr. B. OSBORNE handed in a written motion, which he requested the Speaker to put, but the latter decided that the point of order before the House must have precedence of everything else, and appealed to the House to support the chair.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, considering that the House was bound to do so, moved that Mr. Salomons be ordered to withdraw.

Mr. L. Osborne's motion was then, at his request, put as an amendment by the Speaker, to the effect that Mr. Salomons, having been returned for Greenwich, and having taken the oaths, was entitled to take his seat.

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY (amid loud cries of "Oh, oh!") commenced an argument to show that the abjuration oath had not been prescribed by law, and that the House had not prescribed any form of taking it. The House showing great impatience, Mr. Anstey moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was, upon division, negatived by 257 to 65: majority against it, 192.

[Mr. Salomons voted on this occasion.]

On the re-admission of strangers, Mr. Salomons was observed to have again taken his seat in the House.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON put a question to the Speaker as to the authority on which he had on Friday described the sense in which the House understood the act of Parliament.

The SPEAKER replied, that he had referred to the decision of the House on Baron Rothschild's case.

Mr. GIBSON was renewing his inquiry, when

Lord JOHN RUSSELL protested against such a course as inconvenient. The Speaker ought not to be drawn into a debate.

Mr. ANSTEY argued, at great length, that Mr. Salomons had sworn "quite enough and too much," and that he had a perfect right to his seat. He announced with exultation that Mr. Salomons had already voted (upon the question of adjournment). It was, he contended, the duty of Government to have given every facility for bringing the question under the decision of a court of law. Introducing an extended historical sketch of the position of Jews in England, from the feudal times, he came to the conclusion that the oath of abjuration was a voluntary and an unlawful oath. The question had made great progress since last year, for the honourable member for Greenwich was now in his seat. He urged upon the House to assert its rights without regard to the House of Lords.

Mr. B. OSBORNE attempted to address the House, but the Speaker decided against his right to do so, as he had moved the amendment.

Mr. HOBHOUSE recommended the Speaker to be very careful in the course he pursued, as he might expose himself to penalties. He warmly advocated Mr. Salomon's right to sit.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in supporting (though with feelings of reluctance) Lord John Russell's motion, said that the case was very simple. The act was very explicit in its enactment that no person should sit or vote without taking the oaths, and the House was competent to prevent the violation of the law, which he thought it ought to do, and not, as suggested, leave the question to be decided by legal tribunals.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON thought that while there existed such serious differences of opinion among the law-officers of Government, as had prevailed upon the question of this oath, the House ought to be very careful how it expelled Mr.

Salomons. The House ought to avoid a collision with the courts of law, and allow the judges, at a fitting time, to decide whether Mr. Salomons had taken the oaths properly or not. As the law was so doubtful, he should oppose Lord J. Russell's motion.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, he took upon himself the whole responsibility of advising Baron Rothschild last session not to take his seat. He was far from saying that the law was clear upon the point at issue, and his own opinion of what was the law remained the same as it was last year. The House had, however, come to a different conclusion in the case of Baron Rothschild, and that decision was, in fact, a judgment in which he did not agree, but which he thought they were bound to recognise and obey. Under these circumstances, he thought no course was left him but to support the motion, that Mr. Alderman Salomons be directed to withdraw.

Mr. CLAY thought the question was virtually settled, for they had a Jew now sitting amongst them; and those of his race would certainly follow through the door he had opened, with a loss of a little more or less of dignity on the part of the House, according to the length to which the struggle might be protracted.

Mr. C. VILLIERS wished to know, if there was a member of the Stuart family now living, and if the hon. member for Greenwich were to take his part against the reigning family, whether the law officers of the Crown would or would not think him, after the oath he had now sworn, amenable to an indictment for perjury?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had intended to have taken the same course in this case as he had done last year, had he not been anticipated by an hon. member declaring that Mr. Alderman Salomons had no course but to take his seat. As long as the resolution remained in force it should be observed, but as soon as the hon. member for Greenwich should have withdrawn, the House might enter upon the discussion as to whether that decision should not be reversed. The hon. gentleman had placed himself in a very different position from that of Baron Rothschild, for he had sat and voted, and it would be for the House to consider what alteration that might make in the views the House might be disposed to take of the question.

Mr. BETHELL contended that the hon. member for Greenwich was entitled to his seat, for the oaths ought to have been administered according to law, and the law always required that the oath should be administered in the manner most binding on the conscience. The statutes must be construed according to the principles of common law, and it was well understood by all lawyers that the principles of common law over-rode the forms directed by the statutes, if those forms were, as in the present instance, manifestly absurd. When once they conceded the point that the person had a right to be sworn on the Old Testament, they were bound to alter the form of the oath, so as to make it consistent with the form of administering it.

Sir F. THESIGER controverted the legal position taken by Mr. Bethel, and contended that the oath had not been taken in a manner that satisfied the statute. The words "on the true faith of a Christian" were the substance of the oath, and they could not be omitted from it without the sanction of an express act of Parliament. After the course which had been pursued, the presence in the House of the hon. member for Greenwich was contumacious, and he should have been prepared to vote for his committal. Under all the circumstances, however, he perfectly concurred in the noble Lord's motion.

Mr. AGLIONBY supported the view taken of the law by Mr. Bethell.

Sir R. INGLIS said the course proposed by Lord J. Russell was the one most consistent with the dignity of the House, and he should, therefore, support it.

Mr. BRIGHT called attention to the fact that two important constituencies had chosen Jews as their representatives. He taunted Lord John Russell with endeavouring to make the elections of those constituencies null and void, rather than grapple with the difficulties of the subject; and he condemned the oaths required at the table of the House as puerile and absurd.

Mr. NEWDEGATE called on the House to maintain the authority of the chair. The appearance of the "elected of Greenwich" was an unparalleled audacity, and it was the duty of the House to compel him to quit it once more.

After a few words from Mr. J. EVANS and Colonel THOMPSON, in support of the amendment,

Mr. J. A. SMITH said he was requested by Mr. Salomons to state that he had voted in the first division; but this motion being personal to himself, he should, according to the custom in such cases, withdraw.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	81
Against it	229
Majority	—148

Mr. ANSTEY said he hoped the hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich would not suffer himself to be swayed by feelings of delicacy, but that he would in the next division remain and vote in defence of the privileges of the electors of Greenwich. He moved that the debate be adjourned.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that, should the House determine that Mr. Alderman Salomons should withdraw, he would to-morrow move a resolution similar to that which he had moved in the case of Baron Rothschild. In the meantime, if Mr. Salomons should not withdraw after the House should decide upon his doing so, other measures must be resorted to.

Sir B. HALL hoped the debate would not be adjourned, for no further light could be thrown upon the subject, and it would be better to come at once to the decision.

After a few words from Mr. WAWN,

Mr. HOBHOUSE expressed a hope that Mr. Salomons would state the course he meant to pursue after the division.

Mr. SALOMONS then rose amidst much cheering, and said he should not have presumed to address the House but for the observations of Mr. Hobhouse. He assured the Speaker that he had no wish to be disrespectful or contumacious either to him or to the House, but representing a large constituency, and standing up for his own rights, he felt bound to take the course he had done. "Having said this," he added, "whatever the decision of this House may be, I shall willingly abide by it, provided there be just sufficient force used to make me feel that I am acting under coercion. With these sentiments I shall not further intrude myself on this House, except to say this, that I trust, and I do hope, in the doubtful state of the law, such as it has been described to you by the eminent lawyers who have addressed you, no severe measures will be adopted against me and my constituents, without giving me the fairest opportunity of addressing this House, and of stating to this House and the country what I believe to be my rights and those of my constituents; what I believe to be the duty of this House, and what I believe this House will never refuse; what no court refuses to the meanest subject of the realm—that of hearing him before their final decision."

Mr. BRIGHT supported the adjournment of the debate, in order that they might consider the legal arguments of Mr. Bethell, which he thought must have shaken the opinion of the noble Lord himself.

Sir DE LACY EVANS also hoped an adjournment would be agreed to.

Lord J. RUSSELL, whilst praising the temper with which the hon. gentleman had spoken, regretted he could not comply with his request for a full hearing. The authority of the House must be supported. He was willing, however, to postpone the consideration of the question till to-morrow.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said he would advise his hon. and learned friend not to withdraw from his seat until taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms; for certain he felt that there was a power out of the House which would soon after bring certain hon. gentlemen in that House, and in the other House also, to their senses.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the adjournment	75
Against it	237
Majority	—162

The adjournment was accordingly negatived.

The House then divided on the original motion—that Mr. Salomons do withdraw—and the numbers were—

For the motion	231
Against it	81
Majority	—150

The motion was accordingly agreed to.

The SPEAKER then called upon Mr. Alderman Salomons, pursuant to the resolution of the House, to withdraw.

Mr. Alderman Salomons still retained his seat.

The SPEAKER directed the Serjeant-at-Arms to move Mr. Alderman Salomons below the Bar.

The Serjeant-at-Arms having approached the honourable member for the purpose of carrying the Speaker's orders into effect, and gently touched his shoulder, Mr. Salomons rose, and bowing to the Speaker, said, "Mr. Speaker, I leave in"—— when he was interrupted by loud cries of "Order" and "Withdraw," upon which he accompanied the Serjeant-at-Arms below the Bar, amidst the cheers of the Opposition.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the resolution he had to propose next day was similar to the resolution approved of by the House last year in the case of Baron Rothschild; namely, "That David Salomons, Esq., was not entitled to sit in that House and vote in any debate until he had taken the oaths appointed by law." He wished it to be understood, however, that if Mr. Salomons wished to be heard, he might be heard at the Bar of the House in the same way as Mr. Daniel O'Connell had been. (Cheers.)

Mr. B. OSBORNE wished to ask, if, after what had taken place that night, the Government intended to institute a prosecution against the hon. member for Greenwich?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that, if the hon. member for Greenwich really wished to be prosecuted, he had no doubt he would find plenty of persons willing to do it for him. (Cheers and laughter.)

The further consideration of the question was then adjourned until next day (Tuesday).

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, when several votes were agreed to.—Adjourned at a quarter before two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The adjourned debate was resumed by

The EARL of WINCHILSEA, who supported the second reading of the bill, but regretted that it did not go much further than it did, in order to protect the rights of the Protestant people of England from the encroaching and aggressive influences of the Church of Rome.

Lord LYNDHURST condemned, as illegal and insulting, the titles which had been assumed under the Papal bull. He supported the bill, thinking it better to meet an encroachment of the kind at its commencement, rather than wait until the constant repetition had tended to render the evil formidable.

Lord VAUX (of Harrowden) expressed his opposition to the bill, which he regarded as attended with many dangers, especially with reference to its effects on Ireland. He regretted on many accounts that the Government should have deemed themselves obliged to meet the acts of the Papal See in such a spirit, as he did not see how bishops could be created without describing the limits of their jurisdiction. Admitting that the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy was impolitic, he thought the conduct of Ministers calculated greatly to add to the irritation excited.

The Earl of WICKLOW opposed the bill. He was astonished that the Government should have adopted the bill after the alterations made in its passage through the House of Commons. That the bill will be injurious to the working of the Roman Catholic religion in this country, he thought was as clear as the sun at noon-day. It would either make the establishment of Romish bishops, with all the acts flowing therefrom, illegal, or it would be inoperative and a dead letter. He feared that the alterations introduced into the bill, in reference to the functions of the Attorney-General, would make it a dangerous and formidable weapon in the hands of bigotry. So far from thinking that the Pope intended any insult in what he had done, he regarded his whole conduct as dictated by a studious desire to avoid offence; for he had abolished, so far as the Roman Catholic Church was concerned, the ancient sees of the kingdom, for the purpose of establishing new sees on unoccupied ground. The whole bill, therefore, fell to the ground. But what deplorable inconsistency it was, to profess resentment at the conduct of the Pope, and yet to direct the bill, not against the Papal See, but against our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen! He did not anticipate any serious disturbance in Ireland owing to this measure, but only because the people had made up their minds to set it at complete disregard. It could not be enforced, and therefore everybody well knew it; but what folly to pass laws which were not intended to be strictly maintained in vigour.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE contended that the assumption of titles merely as a designation of office in a Church over which the Queen neither had, nor claimed to have any supremacy, could not be any infringement on her prerogative as head of the Church.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in support of the bill, reminded those noble Lords who objected to some of its details, that at the present period of the session they had no choice but the measure before them or none at all.

Lord MONTAGLE opposed the bill, which he feared would give rise to agitation, and possibly disturbance in Ireland if it should become law.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, that, considering the state of public opinion resulting from the insolent assumptions of the Papacy, it was impossible to pass them by in silence. An application to Rome to have the bull withdrawn would be an unworthy proceeding, while, on the other hand, it would be puerile to meet it by a mere resolution of Parliament, which would only give encouragement to further aggressions. The most direct and legitimate course, therefore, would be to pass a mild bill upon the subject, like that under consideration.

The debate was continued by the Earl of St. Germans against the bill, and the Earl of Minto, Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Earl of Hardwicke in favour of it.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied on the part of the Government, and the House divided: the numbers were—

For the second reading—		
Present	146	
Proxies	119	
		— 265
For the amendment—		
Present	26	
Proxies	12	
		— 38
Majority for the second reading		227

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes before four o'clock on Wednesday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

CHARTIST SUFFERINGS—ERNEST JONES.

Lord D. STUART drew attention to the case of Mr. Ernest Jones, who complained that, whilst undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for attending an illegal meeting and delivering a seditious speech during the Chartist agitation in 1848, he had been subjected to very harsh treatment, by which his health was seriously affected. The noble Lord gave notice, that next session he should move that the whole case should be investigated by a select committee. But, in the meantime, he moved for copies of all rules and regulations in force, from the year 1840, in the several prisons of England and Wales, so far as related to prisoners convicted of political offences.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. WILLIAMS, and supported by Mr. W. J. FOX.

In the discussion which followed, the course which had been pursued towards Mr. Jones was very generally condemned.

Mr. BOUVERIE, however, contended that it was a mistake to suppose that persons convicted of political offences should not be exposed to any other deprivations than merely that of their liberty. There were rules applicable to all misdemeanants, and to those rules they must submit. There was no distinction between political and other offenders recognised by law; and, therefore, if the noble Lord wished to have copies of the rules and regulations affecting such prisoners, he could only attain his object by asking for the copies of the rules and regulations of all the prisons in the country indiscriminately.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the motion could not be agreed to in the form proposed, because the law recognised no distinction in the rules relative to political and ordinary offenders.

Lord D. STUART withdrew the motion, upon an understanding that he should propose a modification of it at a future opportunity.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was agreed to.

This terminated the business of the morning sitting.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

At the evening sitting,

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Anstey, that the representative of her Majesty at the Germanic Diet at Frankfort had, along with the representative of France, protested against the admission of the non-German provinces into the Germanic Confederation. No answer, however, had yet been received to this protest, but he expected one by the next messenger. Her Majesty's Government could not assent to the doctrine that this was a purely German question.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to a question from Mr. Adderley, stated that the draft constitution for the Cape of Good Hope would be sent out complete in all its details, and that it would combine the various suggestions that had been made upon the spot. It would not, however, contain any provision for effecting a separation between the two provinces; it would be left for the legislature of the colony to consider such a separation.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—MR. SALOMONS.

Mr. ANSTEY asked the Speaker whether the entry of Mr. Alderman Salomons' letter in the proceedings of the House was sufficient to place on record the reason why he had omitted the words "on the true faith of a Christian" from the oath of abjuration? If the answer were in the negative, could he move that the honourable member for Greenwich be brought to the table, and asked his reason for the omission of these words?

The Speaker replied that the letter of the honourable member was the best possible record of his opinion on the subject of the oath; but that the House could not admit of any further proceeding until he had been sworn in the regular way at the table.

Lord J. RUSSELL then brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, to the effect "that David Salomons, Esq., is not entitled to vote in this House, or to sit in this House during any debate, until he shall take the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law." The subject had been so fully debated last session that it was unnecessary for him to occupy the time of the House with arguments in support of his motion.

Mr. ANSTEY moved, by way of amendment, "that David Salomons, Esq., member for the borough of Greenwich, having sat and voted in this House without having taken the abjuration oath in the words contained and set forth in the form tendered unto him at the table, the Attorney-General of England be ordered to institute proceedings against him at law for such default, pursuant to the act 6th Geo. 3, c. 53."

Sir B. HALL hoped the hon. member for Youghal would withdraw his amendment, in order to allow another to be proposed.

Mr. ANSTEY then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. BETHEL moved as an amendment upon Lord J. Russell's motion, "That Baron Lionel de Rothschild and Alderman Salomons, having taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and also the oath of abjuration, in the manner in which this House is bound by law to administer the same, are entitled to take their seats as members of this House." The hon. and learned member begged the House, if they were not prepared to arrive at the same conclusion as himself, to consent to the appointment of a committee, in order that the state of the law may be clearly ascertained as to the mode in which the House was required to administer the oath of abjuration.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were a part, not of the form, but of the substance, of the oath, and it was impossible to say that the oaths had been taken when these words had been omitted. He thought, therefore, the proposition of the noble Lord at the head of the Government should be adopted in preference to that of the hon. member for Aylesbury.

Mr. J. EVANS contended that the Attorney-General had proved that the words adverted to were formal, and formal only, for their object was to exclude Popish recusants, and it was only by accident they were found to apply very unintentionally to the Jews.

Mr. NAPIER supported the motion of Lord J. Russell.

Mr. AGLIONBY thought that the oaths had been legally taken by Mr. Salomons.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND wished to be informed what sort of an oath the oath of abjuration would be after the lapse of a few years, if the dictum of the lawyers were true, that any one, in any court of justice, might take just so much as he thought proper. He had always objected to the Jews being allowed to become members of the Legislature; but he would not take advantage of a law, however favourable to his own views, which was never intended to operate against the Jews. The oath of abjuration was intended to operate against Jacobites, and not against Jews, and, however anxious to exclude them from Parliament, he would never consent to fire at them from behind a dyke.

Mr. ANSTEY supported the amendment.

Sir R. INGLIS said he regretted that Mr. Anstey had withdrawn his amendment, for he thought that Mr. Salomons, by the course he had pursued, had not only incurred penalties, but had also forfeited his seat, and he hoped this last question would be brought to an issue by some hon. member moving that a new writ be issued for Greenwich.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	71
Against it	118
Majority	—47

Mr. BRIGHT suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the law on the question, before coming to a division on the motion of the noble Lord at the head of the Government. In order to give an opportunity for Mr. Salomons to be heard against the bill, and to give time for consideration, he moved that the debate be adjourned.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had stated on the previous night that Mr. Salomons was entitled to be heard, not by counsel, but by himself, at the Bar of the House; but the hon. gentleman had not thought proper to ask to be so heard. There was, therefore, no pretence for adjourning the debate. With respect to the appointment of a select committee to inquire, he thought it unnecessary, because a committee had already considered and reported on the law of the case last session in the case of Baron Rothschild.

Sir B. HALL thought that some delay should be allowed, in order to give the electors of Greenwich an opportunity of petitioning the House to be heard at the Bar in support of their representative.

Mr. G. THOMPSON supported the suggestion of appointing a committee of inquiry. The noble Lord, if sincere upon this question, should have made it a Cabinet question, and staked upon it the existence of his Government.

Mr. ANSTEY also supported the adjournment of the debate.

The House then divided on the question of the adjournment of the debate, and the numbers were—

For the adjournment	69
Against it	190
Majority	—121

Mr. G. THOMPSON moved an addition to the original resolution, the object of which was that the House, having respect to the conscientious scruples of Mr. Salomons, would so alter the form of the oaths as to enable him to take it.

Mr. J. A. SMITH hoped that the noble Lord would consent to the postponement of the debate until after Thursday, as upon that day a petition would be presented from the electors of Greenwich, praying to be heard at the Bar by counsel in support of the right of their representative to his seat.

Mr. REYNOLDS referred to another part of the oath, which kept Lord Clancarty and Lord Bradford out of the House of Lords because they could not swear to what they knew to be false. He knew of several hon. members in that House who said they were compelled to take the oath, but they did not believe that portion to which he referred.

Mr. ANSTEY moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. BRIGHT supported the motion for the adjournment.

Lord J. RUSSELL commented strongly on the observations of Mr. G. Thompson, who, while he (Lord John) was endeavouring to remove Jewish disabilities, was travelling in America instead of looking after the interests of his Hebrew constituents at home. He could not see why the House should not decide upon the question before it without any reference to what may be done by the electors of Greenwich. If they should petition the House, it would become its duty to consider precedents, and act accordingly. He wished it to be understood that he should persevere in seeking to emancipate the Jews, believing that if a bill were sent up to the House of Lords by a very large majority, that House would agree to it, if they believed it was consonant with the feelings of the country.

Mr. BETHEL said the resolution of the noble Lord was a mere piece of bad English, which decided nothing, and would stultify the House in the eyes of the public.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the adjournment	59
Against it	207
Majority	—148

After a very desultory conversation, in which the debate seemed likely to be renewed, Lord John Russell at length yielded a reluctant assent to its adjournment. It was fixed to be resumed on Friday.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

Mr. George Frederick Young took the oaths and his seat for Scarborough.

A new writ was ordered for Limerick, in the room of Mr. John O'Connell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In answer to Mr. Newdegate, Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS said that the Crystal Palace was considered by the Custom-house as a bonded warehouse, as regarded the imported articles exhibited therein.

The Sale of Beer Bill, the County Rates and Expenditure Bill, and the Enfranchisement of Copyholds Bill were respectively withdrawn.

The greater portion of the day was occupied in the discussion of the clauses of the Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill, which was eventually passed through committee.

Some progress was also made in the disposal of the clauses of the Valuation (Ireland) Bill.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock to hear the Royal assent given by commission to certain bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Earl of Carlisle.

The following were the public bills which received the Royal assent:—Survey of Great Britain, School Sites Amendment, Landlord and Tenant, Prisons (Scotland), British White Herring Fishery, Common Lodging Houses, Lodging Houses, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Highway Rates, Loan Societies, Militia Ballots Suspension, Public Works, Fisheries, &c.; Apprentices to Sea Service (Ireland) (No. 2), Turnpike Acts Continuance, Turnpike Trusts Arrangement, Inhabited House Duty, Burgesses and Freemen's Parliamentary Franchise, &c.

More than fifty other bills, local and private, also received the Royal assent.

The Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Lord BERNERS presented several petitions from Leicestershire, complaining of agricultural distress, and took occasion to urge upon their Lordships the necessity of legislating to correct the depreciation which, he alleged, landed property and the industry of the country were undergoing.

Several bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting, and met in the New House of Commons at 12 o'clock. Since last year the house has undergone very considerable alterations, which have rendered it a much better room for hearing than it was, and the general appearance is more comfortable and pleasing to the eye.

Several petitions were presented, praying for the retention of the Crystal Palace.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

In reply to a question from Mr. V. Smith,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that means had been adopted to secure a site for the future National Gallery. He believed all parties were agreed, that, for the preservation of the pictures, the present gallery ought to be changed. A commission had been appointed to consider a new site, and it had recommended two, which were now under the consideration of the Government. One of the sites was in Kensington Gardens.

CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL.

This bill, with the appropriation clause, was passed through committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

MEDICAL CHARITIES (IRELAND) BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, and made some progress with the clauses.

The House adjourned from three to five o'clock.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

Mr. MACKINNON wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, what obstacles there are to the examination of the baggage of passengers from France in London, instead of at the outports of Folkestone and Dover, on the same principle as is now adopted in France, of examining the baggage of passengers from England at Paris, instead of at Boulogne or Calais?

Mr. C. LEWIS said the matter referred to was now under the consideration of the Treasury, who were in communication with the Board of Customs on the subject.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Customs Bill,

Mr. HERRIES moved, as an amendment, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct the proper steps to be taken for giving effect to those provisions of the act 12 and 13 Vic., c. 29 (for the repeal of the Navigation Laws), whereby her Majesty is empowered to adopt towards any foreign country, in which a preference is given, directly or indirectly, to national vessels over British vessels, such measures as may appear to her Majesty justly to countervail the disadvantages to which British trade and navigation is so subjected. The right hon. gentleman contended that the result of the repeal of the Navigation Laws was a gradual decline of our shipping trade, a reduction of our ships, and an increase of foreign ships in our ports; the advantage of the change in the law being reaped by foreign countries, particularly the United States, which accorded no reciprocal benefit to us.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply, brought forward statements to show that no decrease whatever had taken place in our shipping trade, which had found out new channels of profitable employment, the ports of the United States exhibiting a considerable increase of British shipping since the new system came into operation. In the foreign European ports also—especially those of the Baltic, where most danger was apprehended from the change—the tonnage of British ships had considerably increased.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG supported the views advocated by Mr. Herries.

Mr. WILSON defended the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

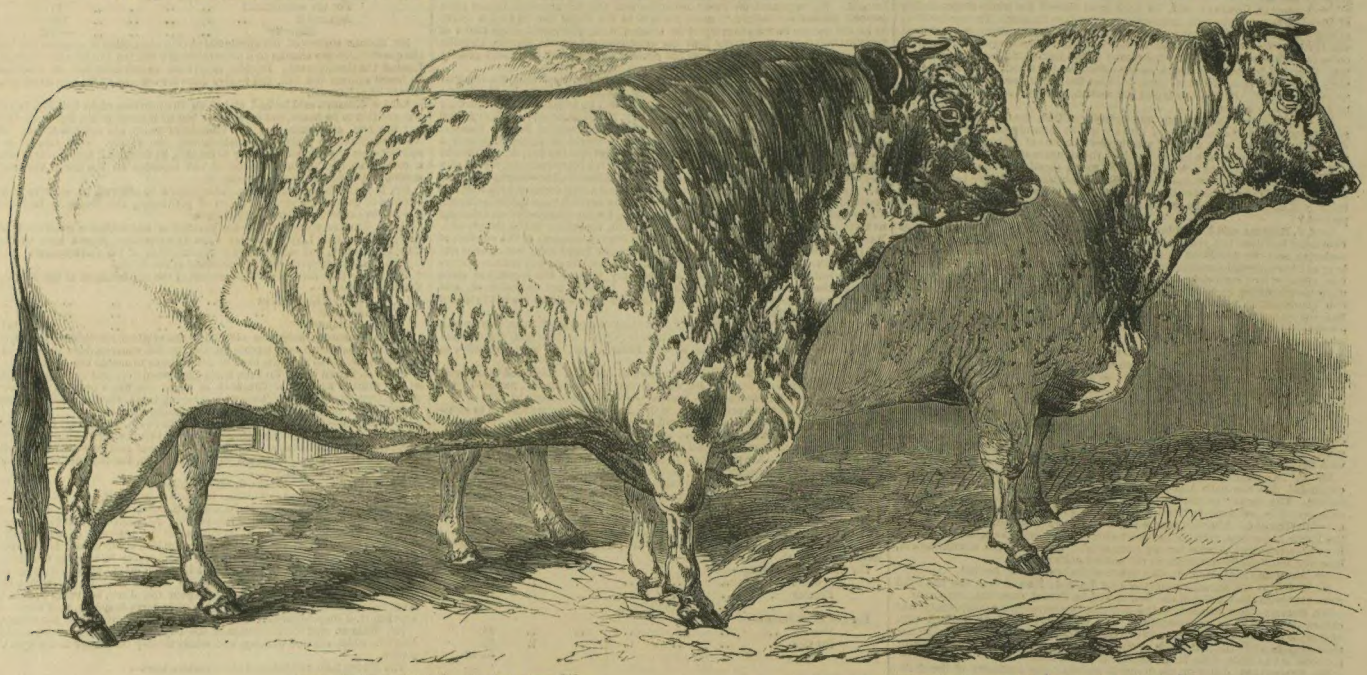
Mr. DISRAELI supported Mr. Herries' amendment, but urged the right hon. gentleman not to press it to a division.

Mr. HERRIES ultimately agreed to the suggestion, and the amendment was withdrawn.

The third reading of the Customs Bill was then adjourned to a future day.

The House rose shortly before two o'clock.

PRIZE CATTLE AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT WINDSOR.



SHORT HORNS.—CLASS 1.—FIRST PRIZE, £40

SHORT HORNS.—CLASS 1.—SECOND PRIZE £20

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—CLASS 3.—FIRST PRIZE, £10.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—CLASS 1.—FIRST PRIZE, £10.

DEVON.—CLASS 1.—FIRST PRIZE, £40.

HEREFORD.—CLASS 1.—FIRST PRIZE, £40.

SCOTCH POLLED.—CLASS 1.—FIRST PRIZE, £10.

PURE ITALIAN BULL.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PRIZE CATTLE.—THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

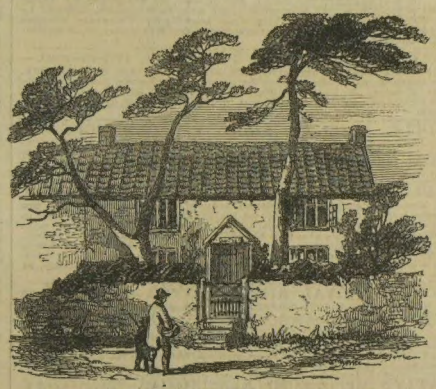
THE Cattle which we have selected for Illustration are Class 1, a 4 years and 9 months old short-horned bull, which obtained the first prize of £40, bred by Mr. Henry Lister Maw, of Tetley, near Crowle, Lincolnshire, and exhibited by Mr. Thomas Wetherell, of Kirkbridge, near Darlington. This remarkably fine animal partakes in some degree of the large Holderness breed. In the same class, we give an Engraving of a 6 years and 1 month old short-horned bull, exhibited and bred by the Right Hon. Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable, near Thetford; of the Herefords, an Engraving is given of the bull exhibited by the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, aged 4 years and 6 months. This is a very fine, symerically formed animal, but decidedly too fat. Whether fat or lean, this animal would have looked well, possessing as it does every deserving point, which is more than can be said of one which obtained a prize in the same class—the imperfections of the one alluded to being covered in consequence of being over-fed.

We have already briefly noticed the generally good character of the Devons; and an inspection of the Engraving given this day of the 3 years and 5 months old North Devon bull exhibited and bred by Mr. John Quartley, near South Molton, will show that they have not deteriorated since the Exeter exhibition: this bull obtained the first prize of £40 in the Devon Class.

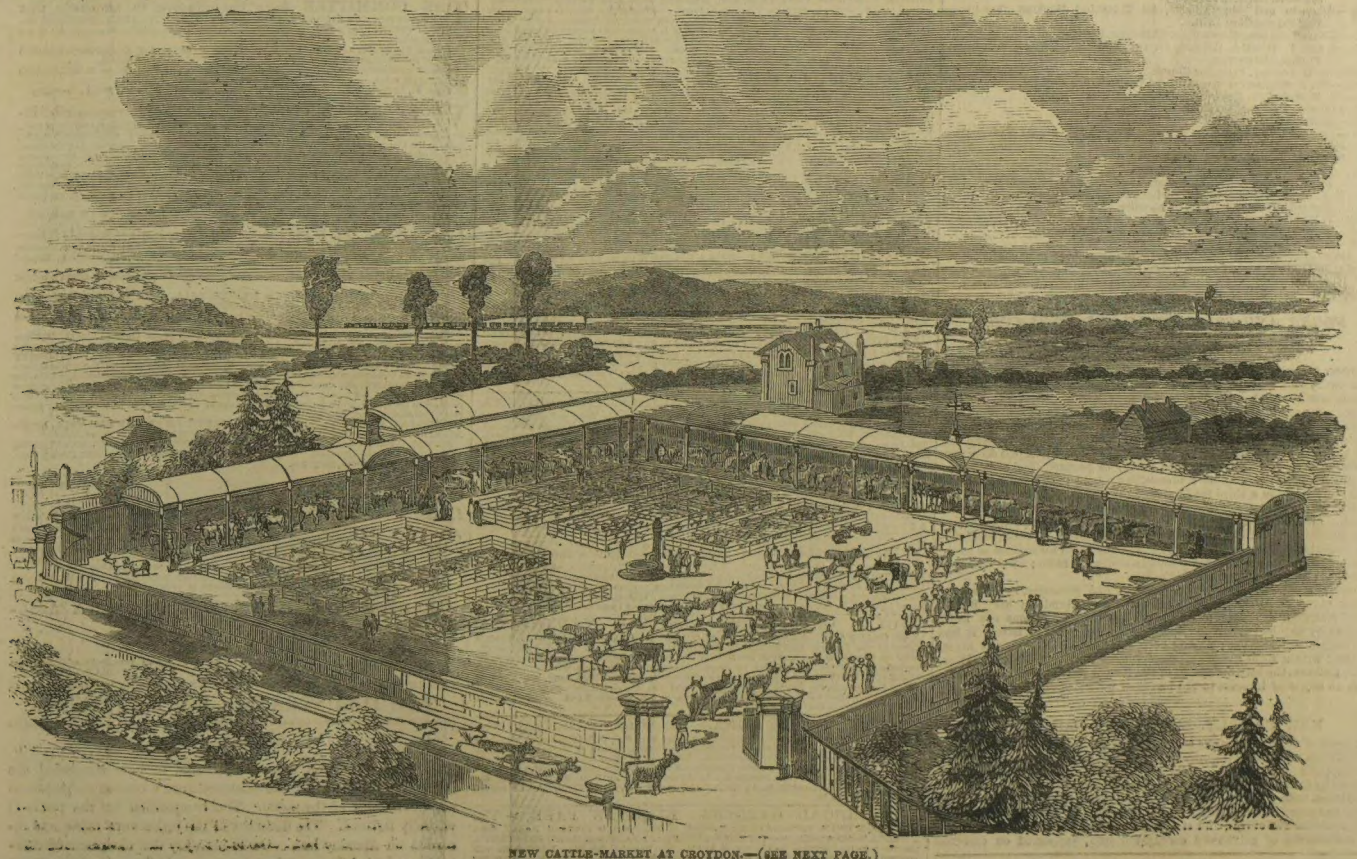
The show of Channel Island Cattle was very numerous. We have selected for Illustration a 3 years and 6 months old *pure Guernsey* in-calf Cow, bred by Peter Le Page, of St. Martin's, Guernsey, and exhibited by Mr. George Torode of the Forest, Guernsey, which obtained the prize of £10; and a 3 years and 13 days old Channel Islands bull, bred and exhibited by the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont. Each animal is remarkably fine of its class.

We also this day give an Engraving of a Suffolk bull which obtained the first prize of £10. It is 4 years and 1 month old, bred and exhibited by Lieut.-General Sir Edward Kerrison, of Oakley Park, Suffolk. This was exhibited amongst the miscellaneous or extra class, in which was also shown a 5 years and 1 month old Italian or Roman bull (see Engraving). The latter animal is a specimen of the cattle which range in the Maremma, the Pontine, and other marsh lands in Italy. An inspection of the Engraving will remind those readers acquainted with ancient sculpture of the resemblance between the animal under notice and that of many sculptured works in the form of friezes, &c., representing sacrifices, processions, &c.

In the extra class of sheep there were some curious animals, such as a pen of Shetland ewes and a Herdwick tup, the latter exhibited by Mr. Robert Kirby, of Colt-house, near Hawkshead, Lancashire. The Herdwicks are a race of sheep found to do the best on our highest English mountains, such as Helvellyn, Coniston, Old Man, &c., in which district they are justly much esteemed. The true kind are remarkable for having 14 ribs. Their origin and history are involved in great obscurity. Their introduction into the Lake district is said to have been in consequence of some sixty or seventy being saved from a vessel shipwrecked near Whitehaven, about a century ago, after which they were turned on to the bleak fells, near Wartwater. Their sagacity and hardihood eventually obtained the notice of the flock-owners; and their breeding is now most carefully attended to, as much so as the finest cattle in England. An undergrowth of hair occurs beneath the wool in the Hardwicks—an indirect evidence of their hardy character.



"COLERIDGE'S COTTAGE," CLEVEDON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



NEW CATTLE-MARKET AT CROYDON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Mr. Thomas Beard, of Stowe, Buckingham, nearly made a clean sweep of the prizes awarded for long-horns; and we have the pleasure of remarking, that on no occasion, of late years, has so fine a set of animals in this class been submitted to public inspection.

The Channel Island cattle, commonly known as "Alderneys," but the best of which come from Guernsey and Jersey, were exhibited in numerous force, and of excellent quality.

On the present occasion prizes were given for Sussex cattle, some good specimens of which were forwarded to compete for the various prizes. They are very like the Devons in general character, but possess a larger frame, and when fatted are of heavier weights than the former breed. The meat from a full-grown Sussex ox is about the best grown in the British Islands: the objectionable feature in cattle of this breed is, that the cows yield their milk only sparingly; which, however, is of excellent quality.

Amongst the Scotch horned and Scotch polled cattle there were some very fine specimens. The Welsh, Irish, &c., were a very miscellaneous lot. A 13 years and 2 months old in-milk pure Shetland cow, exhibited by Mr. Jeremiah Linklater, near Lerwick, Shetland, was a very curious animal. Some Brahmin, Suffolk, and other breeds of cattle were exhibited in this class

The show of draught horses, though not very numerous, was exceedingly good; Mr. Thomas Catlin, of Batley, near Woodbridge, carrying off the two prizes in Class 1, viz. £30 for a 5 years old pure Suffolk stallion, bred by himself, and £15 for a 9 years old ditto, bred by himself.

The hunter stallions were not a very superior lot, though the prize animal (£30), exhibited by Mr. Thomas Grove, of Manor House, Nunmonkton, near York, was a favourable specimen. The class of roadster stallions was far from being so good as was desirable; the prize animal, £15, shown also by Mr. Thomas Groves, formed an exception. The mares and foals were the most indifferent part of the show, a circumstance greatly to be regretted, and which, it is to be hoped, has arisen fromsome accidental disturbing influence of only a temporary character.

The two-year-old fillies were neither numerous or remarkable for excellence.

Sheep.—In all classes of sheep, the animals of the more noted breeds were unusually fine, and in Leicesters, Mr. Sandy, of Holme Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, was more than usually successful. In Southdowns Mr. Jonas Webb had that palm of merit accorded to him which he well deserves, as one of the most persevering and talented breeders in the kingdom, having obtained seven prizes out of the nine offered for this class of animals, the other two being awarded to Mr. Rigdon, of Hove, near Brighton. The Cotswold continue to carry away the prizes for long-wools—the neighbourhood of Northleach still, as usual, being the favoured locality. In mountain sheep, the prizes were, with one exception, awarded to Cheviots solely. We cannot admit the full justice of this, seeing that animals were exhibited, good of their kind, which will live where a Cheviot would be starved, and where no other sheep than those of a hardier character than the Cheviot could possibly exist. The exceptional case, the prize given to Exmoor sheep, fully merited the award; but, at the same time, it ought to be remembered that the Exmoor sheep could not live on some of the high mountains of the north of England and Scotland.

Pigs.—In the class of pigs, there were more specimens of the larger and middle-sized breeds shown than has been the case of late years. In fact, the examples of good useful farmers' pigs, weighing about ten score at ten or twelve months old, were of a most satisfactory character. The prizes for specimens of the porcine race were distributed amongst persons almost new as competitors for the Royal Agricultural Society's premiums, very few having been heretofore successful.

AWARD OF PRIZES FOR AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

GREAT MEDALS.

No. 15.—*W. Busby, Newton-le-Willows, for two or four-horse Plough, Horse Hoe on the ridge, ribbing, Corn Drill, and Cart.
No. 135.—W. Crosskill, Beverley, for Norwegian Harrow, Meal Mill, Cart, Clod Crusher.
No. 142.—Garrett and Sons, Suffolk, for Horse Hoe, general purpose Drill, four-row Turnip Drill on the flat, improved Hand-barrow, Drill for Grass seeds, Steam-engine Thrashing Machine.
No. 233.—Hornsby and Son, Grantham, for Corn and Seed Drill, Drop Drill, two-row Turnip Drill on the ridge, Oil-cake Bruiser, Steam-engine.

PRIZE MEDALS.

No. 132.—W. Ball, Rothwell, for two-horse Plough.
No. 217.—E. H. Bentall, Heybridge, for Cultivator.
No. 237.—Burgess and Key, Newgate-street, for improved American Churn and Turnip Cutter.
No. 37.—C. Burrell, Thetford, for Gorse Bruiser.
No. 242.—Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, for Steam-engine.
No. 47.—H. Clayton, near Dorset-square, for Tile Machine.
No. 216.—R. Coleman, Chelmsford, for Cultivator, Expanding Harrow.
No. 205.—Cornes, Barbridge, for Chaff-cutter.
No. 96.—Crowley and Sons, Newport Pagnel, for Cart.
No. 143.—J. Comins, South Molton, for Horse Hoe.
De Claes, Belgium, for Corn Drill and Roller.
No. 166.—J. J. Duchene, Assche en Rifail, Belgium, for Churn.
No. 129.—M. Gibson, Newcastle, for Clod Crusher.
No. 150.—Gray and Sons, Uddingstone, for Cart.
Harwood, for Meal Mill.
No. 149.—Hensman and Son, Woburn, for Threshing Machine, four-horse Plough, and Corn Drill.
No. 241.—Holmes and Son, Norwich, for Threshing Machine.
No. 240.—J. and F. Howard, Bedford, for two-horse XX Plough, four-horse Plough, Horse-rake.
No. 1299.—A. D. Lavoisy, Paris, for Churn.
No. 124a.—Dr. Newington (as inventor), for Top Dressing Machine.
No. 50.—W. N. Nicholson, Newark-on-Trent, for Oil-cake Bruiser.
No. 169.—Odeurs, Marlinne, Belgium, for Plough.
No. 124.—Ransome and May, Ipswich, for Drop Drill.
No. 108.—Reeves and Bratton, Westbury, for Water Drill, Liquid Manure Distributor.
No. 185.—B. Samuelson, Banbury, for Turnip-cutter.
No. 228.—T. Scragg, Tarporley, for Tile Machine.
Smith, Stamford, for Hay-maker, Chaff cutter, and Horse-rake.
No. 1.—W. P. Stanley, Peterborough, for Linseed and Barley Crusher.
No. 271.—Tuxford and Son, Boston, Lincolnshire, for Steam-engine.
No. 220.—T. Wilkinson, 309, Oxford-street, for Churn.
No. 151.—W. Williams, Bedford, for Light and Heavy Harrows.
No. 239.—J. Whitehead, Preston, for Tile Machine.

NOTE.—The awards for foreign implements are not yet completed.

16th July, 1851. True extract of the Award Book of Jury IX.

LYON PLAYFAIR, Special Commissioner.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

"COLERIDGE'S COTTAGE," CLEVEDON.

CLEVEDON (so called because of the cliff or cleve here terminating in a dun or valley) is a pleasant watering-place on the south side of the Bristol Channel, and about 13 miles west by south of Bristol. Standing for the most part on well sheltered hills, the air is peculiarly mild and soft, and its climate suitable to the valetudinarian or the man of business sighing for temporary release from the cares of active life. The scenery for miles round is of the most lovely character, extending in one direction over fertile vales and well-cultivated tracts of pasture land to the distant Mendip Hills; in another commanding a bold view of the southern Welsh coast; and in a third looking over the mouth of the Bristol Channel, with an occasional glimpse of a passing sail upon the broad Atlantic beyond. The place offers the usual accommodation for sea bathing.

The sea-coast presents features of romantic interest, in some localities being indented into wild and craggy bays; in others furnishing a parapet of rocks over which the sea dashes in sheets of foam; in others bordered by a carpet of verdant turf.

Clevedon is rich in geological treasures; and possesses, in the neighbouring caves of Banwell (described by Dr. Buckland, in his "Bridgwater Treatise"), a source of interest to the man of science not to be surpassed by any locality in the kingdom. To the man of letters it has a few suggestive localities; having been the cradle of Coleridge's muse, and lying within sight almost of the favourite haunts of Hannah More. Myrtle Cottage, the humble abode of the former poet, is still in existence, and is an object of interest to the lovers of pure British song.

NEW CATTLE-MARKET AT CROYDON.

THE town of Croydon (thanks to the Board of Health) is now making rapid strides in sanitary improvement, and will shortly be well drained and supplied with water. Among other manifest tokens, we may adduce the Cattle-market, which has been re-erected on a substantial foundation, with good approaches thereto, well screened from the high-roads, and provided with ample accommodation for 1400 sheep and pigs, with sheds for 200 calves, and stands for 200 head of cattle. The roofs of the sheds are of galvanised corrugated iron, supported on cast-iron columns and cornice gutters; the sheep-pens are of wrought iron, let into granite curbs, and paved with convenient walks, to facilitate the examination of the stock. The Market is well supplied with water from a well and pump in the centre, with tank and troughs; and good drainage is also provided. The site is laid out to allow of the easy extension of the Market, which must be a valuable acquisition to the increasing neighbourhood. It will doubtless continue to be well attended by the respectable butchers from the southern environs of London, and must prove beneficial to the farmers and graziers of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, being of easy access from the railways traversing those counties.

The works have been carried on with spirited expedition, and completed in about three months, and the Market was opened for business on the 10th instant.

* The number in the Exhibition Catalogue.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 27.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.
TUESDAY, 29.—French Revolution of three days commenced, 1830.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830. William Penn died, 1718.
THURSDAY, 31.—Ignatius Loyola died, 1556.
FRIDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day.
SATURDAY, 2.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 34	1 0	1 25	1 50	2 15	2 40	3 5	3 25	3 50	4 10	2 35	5 0	5 25	5 45

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
IS PUBLISHED
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT
PRICE OF THE NUMBER AND SUPPLEMENT, ONE SHILLING.

*** For Replies to Correspondents, see page 131 of Supplement published with the present Number.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
INCLUDING
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER, 1s.
WITH A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851.

THE Great Exhibition may now be said to have concluded the most momentous phase of its existence since it opened its portals to the admiration of the world. The competition for the prizes is virtually finished. The decisions of the juries were made and recorded on Monday last. On Wednesday the chairmen of committees adopted the second necessary step in the process; and the

results have by this time been made known to the Royal Commissioners. But it is presumed that silence will be recommended, if not altogether observed, till the close of the Exhibition, in order to avoid the heartburnings and disappointments which it was impossible to avoid in such a case, and which must evaporate at least in some differences of opinion and complaints. The difficulties attendant upon several of the inquiries were, owing to their nature, very novel, and almost insurmountable; in others, all the varieties of judgment and taste necessarily complicated the questions at issue; but there has been a most laudable devotedness to the subject, and a very universal desire to do justice to the delicate task so patriotically undertaken by men of all ranks and conditions. With regard to further proceedings, we believe that most of these have been relieved from their arduous duties, and only a few permanent jurors retained, who will take into consideration the merits of many competitors who have missed the medals, but whose inventions and productions are nevertheless entitled to honourable mention and distinction. A list of these will be added to the declaration of the higher awards; and it is to be hoped that a fair degree of satisfaction will be generally felt.

THE conservative sympathies of the English people were for some months after the French revolution of June, 1848, very strongly enlisted in favour of those Continental sovereigns whose thrones were endangered by the excesses of their subjects. Among those sovereigns, some deserved—and some did not—the kindly interest manifested in their behalf. In the number of those upon whom sympathy was misplaced, must be ranked the King of Naples—a man whose mis-government was enough to have produced a thousand Mazzinis, to resist it to extremity. In the day of his peril and calamity his cruelty was only equalled by his treachery; and when, after a reign of terror, which throws into shade the horrors committed in the worst days of Robespierre and the Convention, he succeeded in establishing his power, neither his cruelty nor his treachery was diminished; but both were continued, even though they lacked the wretched plea of necessity, which might formerly have been urged in their extenuation. From time to time a voice has been raised in Europe to denounce the conduct of this King—adverse alike from justice and sound policy, as from the common sentiment of humanity; but hitherto the whole truth, when told, has been received either with doubt or with indifference in this country. A prejudice has been excited against the leaders of the Italian people, who strove to render their country a fit habitation for men with souls; and the excesses narrated against the King of Naples have been put down to the common exaggeration of political opponents. But within the last few days an accuser of a different class has raised his voice against the misgovernment and tyranny of the Neapolitan Sovereign. An English statesman of the highest character, a man with Conservative sympathies, and whose taste and feelings would lead him rather to support than to weaken authority in every country, has publicly denounced the system pursued at Naples, and made an appeal to Europe in behalf of injured humanity, which is certain to excite a strong feeling in every civilized country. Mr. Gladstone, in a series of letters to the Earl of Aberdeen, has laid bare some of the iniquities of Neapolitan misrule. He has narrated facts of which he has been the eye-witness, and, in calling attention to them, has conferred a public benefit. As the recital of one murder is often more horrible than the history of a battle in which thousands of persons are destroyed, the narrative of one case, not worse than the rest, will serve to show what atrocities are committed in Naples, in the outraged name of justice.

Among the supporters of the King of Naples, at a time when he needed support, was one Carlo Poerio, distinguished for his eloquence as a speaker and writer, the blamelessness of his private character, and his attachment, not to extreme but to moderately liberal principles. Of so much value to the Government were his talents and character considered in the perilous days of 1848, that he was nominated one of the Ministers of the Crown. He resigned that post—for what reason we are not precisely informed—but that he did not entirely lose the confidence of the King may be inferred from the fact that his advice was sought after he had ceased to be in the service of the State. In July, 1849, he was accused, with forty other persons, of belonging to the extreme Republican party, and of plotting the murder of the King. On this charge he was brought to trial. Mr. Gladstone was one of the spectators on the occasion, and states that the evidence was inconclusive, the perjury of the witnesses palpable, and the conduct of the judge most indecent and partial. The unfortunate ex-Minister was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to twenty-four years' imprisonment in irons. Mr. Gladstone afterwards saw him in the horrible *bagno* where he was confined, and thus describes the treatment to which he was subjected:—

> In February last, Poerio and 16 of the co-accused were confined in the *bagno* of Nisida, near the Lazaretto. For one half-hour in the week, a little prolonged by the leniency of the superintendent, they were allowed to see their friends outside the prison. At other times they were exclusively within the walls. The whole number of them, except, I think, one, then in the infirmary, were confined, night and day, in a single room of about 16 palms in length, by 10 or 12 in breadth, and about 10 in height; I think with some small yard for exercise. Something like a fifth must be taken off these numbers to convert palms into feet. When the beds were let down at night there was no space whatever between them; they could only get out at the foot, and then only two and two, only in pairs. In this room they had to cook or prepare what was sent them by the kindness of their friends. On one side the level of the ground is over the top of the room; it, therefore, reeked with damp, and from this, tried with long confinement, they declared they suffered greatly.
>
> Their chains were as follows:—Each man wears a strong leather girth round him above the hips. To this are secured the upper ends of two chains. One chain of four long and heavy links descends to a kind of double ring fixed round the ancle. The second chain consists of eight links, each of the same weight and length with the four, and this unites the two prisoners together, so that they can stand about six feet apart. Neither of these chains is ever undone, day or night. The dress of common felons, which, as well as the felon's cap, was there worn by the late Cabinet Minister of King Ferdinand of Naples, is composed of a rough and coarse red jacket, with trousers of the same material—very like the cloth made in this country from what is called devil's dust; the trousers are nearly black in colour. On his head he had a small cap, which makes up the suit; it is of the same material. The trousers button all the way up, that they may be removed at night without disturbing the chains.
>
> The weight of these chains, I understand, is about eight rotoli, or between 16 and 17 English pounds, for the shorter one, which must be doubled when we give each prisoner his half of the longer one. The prisoners had a heavy limping movement, much as if one leg had been shorter than the other. But the refinement of suffering in this case arises from the circumstance that here we have men of education and high feeling chained incessantly together. For no purpose are these chains undone; and the meaning of these last words must be well considered, as they are to be taken strictly.

To have condemned the unhappy Poerio to death would have been mercy compared with such unmanly cruelty as this. Surely Englishmen will no longer wonder that there are Italians who have dreamed of, and conspired for, the liberty of their country. When Naples is thus governed, and when Rome, under the influence of the "benign" Pio Nono, is in a condition even worse; and when an Italian is not even allowed to carry a walking-stick, lest he should be tempted to knock down with it a foreign or domestic oppressor; it is not at all surprising, that in their own country, or in exile, there should exist Italians, who only desire the removal of the French from Rome, to try their hands at the re-constitution of Italy. Such governments as those of Naples are the worst fomenters of revolution.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION.—The Swedish war-steamer *North Star* has arrived in the East India Docks from Gottenburg. She has brought 80 passengers from Sweden for the express purpose of visiting the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in Hyde Park.

Sir John K. Haberfield has forwarded a cheque for 100 guineas towards the completion of the east window of Redcliffe Church, Bristol.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, have been enjoying the retirement of their marine retreat since Friday last.

The Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, is at anchor in Cowes Roads, in readiness to receive the Court in the event of her Majesty desiring an excursion by sea. The unfavourable weather during the week has hitherto confined the Court to the park and grounds of Osborne.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Wednesday evening, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Lord Ward has left London to join Lady Ward at Homburg.

We are gratified to learn that Lady John Russell, who has been seriously unwell, is going on favourably, and that all danger is now considered over.

Lady Blantyre gave birth to a son and heir, on Thursday last, at Erskine House, N.B.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Lady Louisa Murray, only daughter of the Earl of Mansfield, with the Hon. George E. Lascelles, third son of the Earl of Harewood, was solemnised on Monday, by special license, at Highgate Church.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE JEWS.—On Thursday a meeting of the electors of London took place at the London Tavern, on the invitation of Baron Rothschild, to consider what steps should be taken in consequence of the Lords having rejected the Oath of Abjuration Bill. Raikes Currie, Esq., presided; and resolutions were passed declaratory of the opinion of the meeting that the House of Peers, by rejecting a measure five times passed by the House of Commons, had "strained the powers of the constitution to an unexampled and dangerous extent;" calling upon the Ministers to make the measure a Cabinet question, and to "stand or fall by it;" and that the cause of removing the Jewish disabilities to which the city of London stood pledged, would be best served by Baron Rothschild continuing to hold his seat. A petition was also agreed to the House of Commons, calling upon them to rescind the resolution passed last session, excluding Baron Rothschild, or that he might be heard at the Bar against such exclusion. In the course of the proceedings Alderman Salomons stated that he had been served with two writs for penalties for voting in the House; and, should he be found guilty, he would not only have to pay the penalties of £500 for each vote, but in the terms of the statute would be considered a "popish recusant," and deprived of all civil rights and liberties. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

HIGHLAND FANCY DRESS BALL.—The usual annual fancy dress ball, in aid of the funds of the Scottish Hospital and the Royal Caledonian Asylum, took place on Wednesday night, at the Guildhall, the decorations of which remained in the same state as they were on the occasion of her Majesty's state visit a fortnight previously. Most of the company were in Highland costume, or in naval, military, or fancy dress; and between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the large hall was crowded, the effect was extremely brilliant and animated. The children of the Caledonian Asylum, numbering fifty girls and 63 boys, were stationed on either side of the vestibule, in Highland costume.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.—Under this title an association has been established in London, having the following objects in view:—"By public meetings, lectures, and the press—and especially by affording opportunities to the most competent authorities for the publication of works on the history of the Italian national movement—to promote a correct appreciation of the Italian question in this country. To use every available constitutional means of furthering the cause of Italian national independence in Parliament. And generally to aid, in this country, the cause of the independence, and of the political and religious liberty of the Italian people." All persons agreeing with the objects of the society are to be eligible as members, on enrolling their names and paying a small annual subscription.

HORTICULTURAL FETE.—The same ill fortune as to weather which has attended the Horticultural Society in its *fêtes* this season, was likewise experienced on Saturday, but it did not prevent very many persons from profiting by the attractions offered to them. As on the last occasion the special boon was the American exhibition, so on this it was permission to enter the grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, the president. The unpropitious state of the weather was the more to be regretted, as the show was a very good one, the plants in fine order, the colours clean, and the light just such as to set them off to the best advantage. The fruit show has, perhaps, for quantity and quality, not been surpassed. There were, as usual, the regimental bands present, viz., the 1st Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and the band of one of the household regiments; and the selections of music, which were in great taste, were admirably performed.

FETE AT THE BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GROUNDS.—With the fatality which appears most provokingly to attend the *fêtes* of the Botanic and Horticultural Society, Wednesday last, the day appointed for the *conversazione* to the distinguished foreigners, and others connected with the Great Exhibition, at the gardens of the Botanic Society, was dull and miserably wet. Notwithstanding, however, the unfavourable state of the weather, there was a tolerably good attendance of visitors, among whom was a large proportion of foreigners, who seemed exceedingly pleased with the grounds. The *Victoria regia* House was a point of considerable attraction, one of the beautiful plants being in full flower. In the Winter Garden was shown a beautiful specimens of the *Nelumbrum speciosum album*, a smaller species of the *Victoria regia* lily, sent by the Duke of Northumberland, which is the first that flowered in this country. The flower was greatly admired, and the extremely cellular nature of the stem of the plant attracted considerable notice. The bands of the 1st Life Guards and 17th Lancers were in attendance.

PEACE CONGRESS.—On Tuesday the sittings of the Peace Congress commenced in the large room of Exeter Hall, which was crowded, the galleries and centre of the hall being filled with ladies. Sir D. Brewster, F.R.S., S.A., presided, and was supported by Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P.; the Rev. Mr. Burnett, and delegates from Michigan, Washington, and other portions of the United States, as well as from Paris, Belgium, and other Continental countries. Delegates were also present from Scotland, Ireland, and the principal cities and towns of England. The delivery of speeches, and passing of resolutions in accordance with the object of the Congress, formed the business of the several meetings.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the annual meeting of the friends and promoters of this society took place at Exeter Hall. Mr. Samuel Gurney took the chair, and observed, in opening the proceedings, that there never was a period in which there was greater necessity for the exertions of this society than at the present moment. He expressed his belief that the British colonies were beginning to recover themselves under the free-trade system, and would soon be able to contend advantageously with those countries in which slavery continued to be encouraged. He was much gratified by the speech made by Lord Palmerston a few nights ago on the subject of the slave trade; but he warned those who were interested in this cause, that, notwithstanding the prospect held out by his Lordship of a speedy termination to the present system of slavery, the committee of the society must persevere in the work they had begun.—Mr. R. Cander, Mr. E. Thomas (of Bristol), Mr. G. W. Alexander, and several other speakers, including foreign and coloured gentlemen, subsequently addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

KING EDWARD-STREET RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday afternoon the opening of this institution took place in the presence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided on the occasion, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Radstock, and a very large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the moral and industrial training of the thousands of ragged children that abound in the east of London. The building which is henceforward to be dedicated to this philanthropic purpose has been erected in the pointed Elizabethan style, in Albert-street, Baxton-street, Spitalfields. The total outlay, including a large plot of freehold land, has amounted to about £3500, but it is estimated that £2000 additional will have to be spent on furniture, fittings, &c., in order to render the working of the establishment complete. About £2200 of this sum has been subscribed, leaving £1500 still to be provided for. The school and class room will accommodate 800 children. The basement story is intended as a school for infants, and a scullery and laundry for the girls. The first floor will be devoted to the purposes of general education, and the upper story will consist of workrooms and dormitories for 40 youths of both sexes. The building, which has been finished in a substantial form, is eminently adapted for the purposes for which it is designed. It is expected that its annual expenditure will range somewhere between £700 and £800. In the evening a large number of the friends of the new institution sat down to tea, and another public meeting was held to celebrate the opening.

THE PATENT LAWS.—On Monday a deputation from the National Patent Law Association waited upon the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Labouchere. Alderman Sidney, on behalf of the deputation, said the members of the association were not opposed to the general features of the bill now before Parliament, but they considered that some of the clauses should be amended. For instance, the clause of the universal novelty of an invention was likely to lead to endless litigation, whilst the term of provisional protection was too limited. An inventor ought to have time to experiment upon his invention before he spent his money in a patent, and judicial proceedings for infringements of patent rights ought to be simplified and rendered more certain. Mr. Labouchere said the bill had been sent down from the House of Lords, where the clause referred to had received great consideration. It appeared to him unjust for any patent for an invention imported from another country to a person not being the real inventor. Mr. Campin said, the clause as it at present stood would lead to endless litigation; inasmuch as a person might take out a patent in England, and if a paragraph appeared in a foreign journal, only a few days before, the law would deprive that man of his patent right, although the Government had taken his money. In case of legal proceedings, if foreign evidence was brought forward by the plaintiff, foreign evidence must also be brought forward by the defendant. This would be very expensive, whereas all the Continental powers protect importations of inventions. Mr. Labouchere acknowledged that such was the case, and was glad that the deputation had brought the matter forward. The right hon. gentleman listened with great attention to the several statements of the deputation, and promised to give the subject every consideration.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians gave their second *soirée*, at the College, Pall-Mall East, on Wednesday evening, which was attended by a large number of gentlemen, both native and foreign, distinguished for their scientific attainments. The proceedings of the evening were of a most interesting and gratifying nature.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Medical School took place at the Hospital; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir John Musgrove, Bart., presiding. Dr. Macmurdo, Dean of the Medical School, having read a report, in which he described the state of the school as most satisfactory, there being a like increase in the number of the pupils and in their attention to the duties of their classes, a number of classical, mathematical, and medical scholarships, medals, and other prizes were distributed to the successful candidates.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, a special meeting of this society was held at its house, 75, Newman-street, Oxford-street, Alderman Farebrother in the chair, to consider the position of the body in relation to the secretary, Mr. Roper. The meeting lasted four hours, and at its close it was resolved to dismiss that officer, and to attempt to re-establish the society, which has lapsed into a state of languor and inefficiency.

CONSECRATION OF CHRISTCHURCH, KENSINGTON.—The newly erected church of Christchurch, Victoria-road, Kensington, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Wednesday morning. The edifice has cost about £8000.

FOREIGN CONFERENCE AND EVANGELISATION SOCIETY FOR 1851.—This is one of the numerous societies which have grown out of the Great Exhibition, having for its special object the supply of means of religious worship according to the Protestant faith, Bibles, tracts, &c., to foreigners visiting London. The first report, just published, states that the society has eleven agents employed as *colporteurs*, and provides, with the aid of a succession of *pasteurs* from the Continent, fourteen religious services weekly in seven different places. The offices of the society are at 47, Leicester-square.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held; S. Laing presiding; when the report, recommending a dividend at the rate of £1 16s. per cent., was adopted; all paid up 10 shares converted into stock, and the forfeiture of certain shares in arrear of calls confirmed. A vote of thanks to the directors concluded the proceedings of a perfectly unanimous railway meeting.

SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL BILL.—The committee of the House of Lords on this bill on Wednesday decided the preamble of the bill to be proved, with the following proviso:—"The City are entitled to compensation, to be calculated on an average of five years of the tolls prior to its closing should the site become valuable and built on; the tolls to make up the deficiencies as in clause 50 of the Islington Market Bill."

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the governors and friends of this institution was held on Monday, at the Thatched House, St. James's, the Right Hon. Lord Radstock in the chair. It appeared from the report, that this society, which was instituted for the purpose of affording relief to officers of the navy, their widows and families, under circumstances of misfortune, sickness, and consequent distress, had awarded last April the sum of £485 to seventy-eight applicants, in sums varying from £5 to £25. The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to inquire into the duties of the secretary, &c., was then read, recommending the appointment of an assistant, and other slight alterations in the by-laws of the society. The receipts for the last quarter amounted to £1542 3s. 7d., and the disbursements to £551 13s. 1d., leaving a balance of £990 5s.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The half-yearly meeting of the governors and patrons of this society was held on Monday, at the London Tavern; Captain Hall in the chair. It appeared from the report, that up to January last 59 boys and 26 girls had been about the average number of children in the asylum; but, in consequence of the increased number of applicants, 29 more had been admitted. The committee referred with much satisfaction to the practical efforts made to place the education of the children on an improved footing. They had felt the importance of providing a wholesome and efficient system of instruction, and paying the most careful attention to their mental and moral culture. The receipts for the last half-year amounted to £4053, and the disbursements to £2705, leaving a balance of £1346, of which they had lent the sum of £1500 to the building fund. The report was adopted, and eight children out of twenty-eight candidates were elected.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—In consequence of a continued subsidence of one of the piers of this bridge, it is the intention of the committee who have the control of the works shortly to stop the carriage-way for a brief period, in order either to lessen the superincumbent weight, or afterwards, if the pier still continues the movement, to load it so as to drive the foundation timbers and stonework down to the bed of clay a short distance below. The strong wooden conterings lately put up under the two arches which spring from this pier, are to enable it to settle without danger, in the event of the foundation sinking, until it reaches the clay, upon which no doubt is entertained that all future movement will cease. The wooden railing lately raised in front of the parapet was to prevent the public from observing the gaps in the stone-work; but it is impossible not to perceive that the mischief is still going on, from the unseemly hollow in the roadway. The pier has been infirm ever since the erection of the bridge; but its decay has been accelerated by the gradual deepening of the bed of the river since the removal of the old London Bridge, and by the greatly increased heavy traffic on the roadway above, for the accommodation of which the bridge, even if sound, would be scarcely sufficient. The report of the special commission on Westminster Bridge will probably be made public in a short time, and it may be expected to give useful information, which may be applicable to Blackfriars. It is said, that, although the appearance of the settlement is threatening, there is at present no danger whatever.

ROBBERY AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday, information was circulated throughout the Metropolitan and City Police Stations that a case in the Exhibition had been plundered of a silver medal of the Royal Dublin Society, 1844; a gold medal of the Dublin Society, 1851, with the name of Bradford on both; and some razors, marked "Bradford, Clonmel, cutler to H.R.H. Prince Albert." A second case was plundered of a silver medal of the same society.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night, about a quarter-past eleven o'clock, a fire of a very fierce and alarming character broke out in one of the newly-erected houses belonging to Mr. Hutchinson, builder, in Morton-place, Pimlico. Before the flames could be assuaged the premises in which they began were totally gutted, the only portions left being the outer brick walls. The origin of the fire is not precisely known, but the prevailing opinion of the inhabitants was that it was the work of an incendiary.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Rowe, the wife of Mr. Rowe, auctioneer, 73, Coleman-street, was taking an afternoon airing at four o'clock, on Monday, along the New-road, in a pony phaeton, driven by a groom, when the animal became restive and unmanageable, and ultimately ran away towards Euston-square. The carriage of Mr. Christie, M.P., with the honourable gentleman in it, and an omnibus drove up in as opposite direction, when Mrs. Rowe's pony ran so furiously against the former, that the phaeton and pony were whirled by the concussion to the opposite side, close to the omnibus, where Mrs. Rowe was flung head foremost to the ground with such violence, that, after falling upon her face, she rebounded, falling again in such a manner that her neck was dislocated. When raised up the unfortunate lady was quite dead. The groom, although thrown out, sustained but a few scratches. The pony and phaeton were scarcely injured. Deceased was sixty-four years of age.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—For the week ending Saturday last, the births of 719 boys and 688 girls, in all 1407 children, were registered in the metropolis. The average number in six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 is 1244. The deaths were 873. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50 the average number of deaths was 975, or, corrected for increase of population, 1073, compared with which the 873 deaths of last week exhibit a great decrease. But it is to be observed that cholera had made much progress at this period in 1849, and with diarrhœa had raised the total deaths in the corresponding week of that year to 1741; hence the average mortality as now stated is higher than a normal state of the population would have produced. The mortality of London last week is equal to only half its sum at a time when cholera had begun, but is greater than what prevails in districts where more favourable conditions of health exist.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·640 inches, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The mean temperature was 58.1°, which is 4° less than the average of the same week in ten years. The daily mean was below the average on every day of the week, and on Thursday fell to 54·9° or 7° below it.

The Enfranchisement of Copyholds Bill, brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Shafto Adair, and Mr. Hobhouse, to effect the compulsory enfranchisement of lands of copyhold and customary tenure, has been printed. The bill proposes that manorial rights should be made subject to commutation by the copyhold commissioners on the application of either the lord or the tenant, whether the other assent to the commutation or not. The provisions made for compensation, &c. are similar to those already agreed upon.

EXTRAORDINARY RACE.—During the next week, a trial of speed is to take place on the Great Northern Railway between two engines—the one built by Messrs. Wilsons, of Leeds, called the Jenny Lind, now working on the Great Northern line, and the other built by Messrs. Hawthorn, of Newcastle, working on the South-Eastern line between London and Dover. Each engine is to draw six carriages and a break van, and the course is between London and Boston, distance 107 miles. The quantity of coke consumed by each will be taken into consideration. This race is exciting some interest in the engineering world.

RE-DISCOVERY OF A VOLCANIC ISLAND.—An island, about 120 feet high and 2000 feet in circumference, suddenly sprung up in 1831, between Sicily and La Pantellaria. It disappeared about a month after, and, at a later period, even the sounding lead could give no indication of its existence; but vessels passing over the place it had formerly occupied, would sometimes feel a sort of shock, which showed that it was of volcanic origin. In March last, however, the French vessel *Eole*, which was taking soundings in the vicinity, discovered some traces of its existence; and we now learn from Naples, that, in the course of last month, H.M.S. *Scourge*, Captain Kerr, verified the truth of the preceding observation, and further discovered that the island, which has been christened "Isola Giulia," was only nine feet under water. Captain Kerr had a pole, with a streamer and an inscription, set up on the spot.

The local papers mention a considerable mortality amongst horned cattle in Tipperary, from diseases of the lungs.

F I N E A R T S.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"ITALY.—LA SALTARELLA."—BY CHARLES VACHER.

ITALY—LA SALTARELLA.

THIS highly picturesque work is one of Mr. Charles Vacher's contributions to the present Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in Pall-mall; and we are happy to add, the ready recognition of the great merit of this picture appears in the word "Sold" affixed to it.

The scene is the grounds of an Italian inn, shaded by luxuriant foliage upon lofty trellis-work. Everything around denotes ease and enjoyment. The couple at the table are happy over their flask; there is a gossiping pair at the window, and at the wall beneath. Still more at ease are the various conversational groups upon the ground; and in the middle distance a gay couple are dancing "La Saltarella." Beyond them is a charming picture of bright blue water, rugged mountains, and cerulean sky. The composition is throughout clever, and the colouring sparkling and characteristic throughout.

The second Illustration is from Mr. O'Neil's only contribution (514) to the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy, in whose catalogue it is thus designated:—

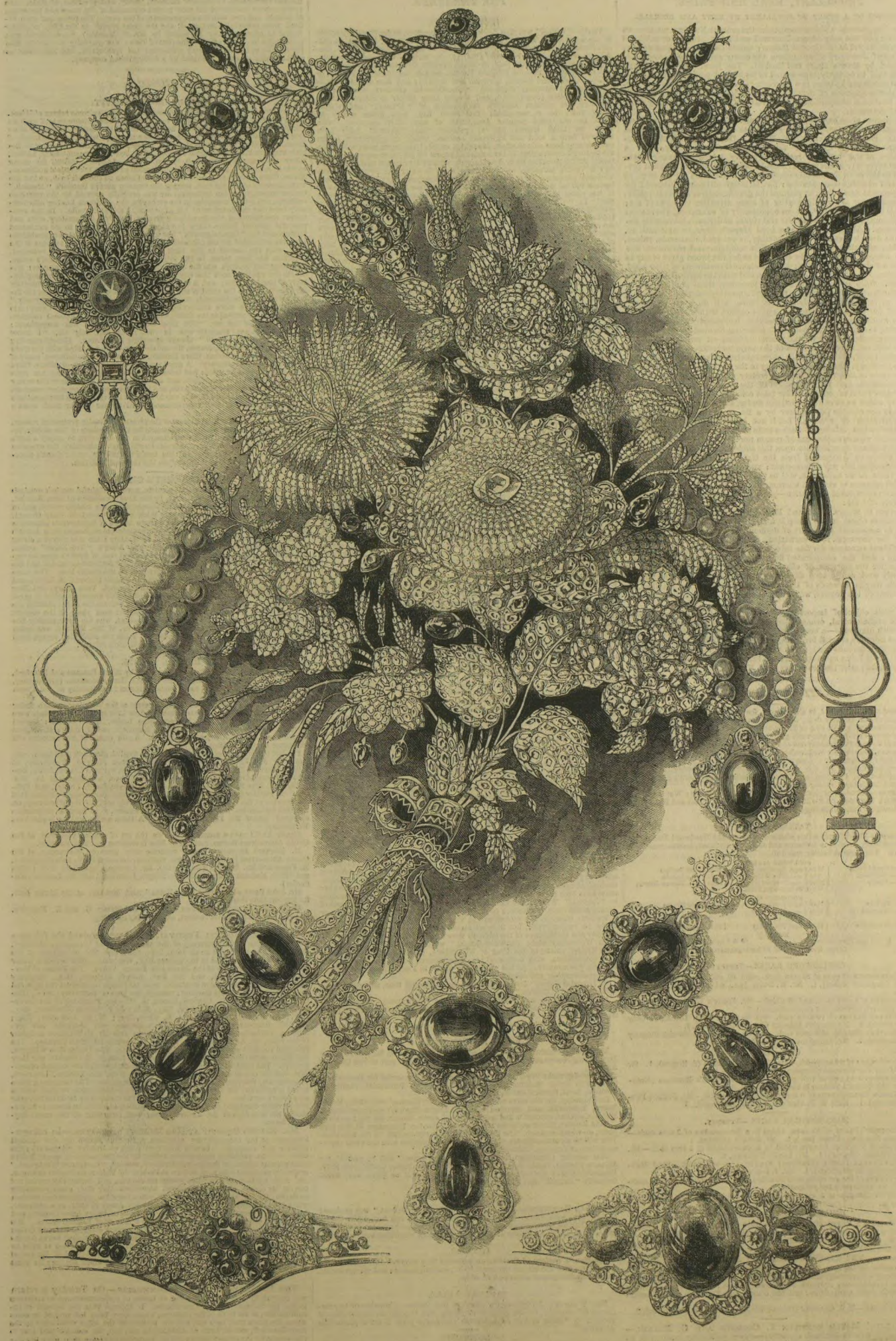
"That night the King (Ahasuerus) could not sleep, and he commanded the chronicles to be brought; and the scribes read them unto the King.

"Now Haman was in the court, coming to speak to the King to hang Mordecai on the gibbet that he had prepared for him."—*Esther*, v.

The composition of this picture is admirable; the troubled King is listening to the scribes, surrounded by luxurious accessories. It is night, and the stars glimmer in the firmament; but the moon is half obscured by a cloud, emblematic of the waning fortunes of Haman, who is advancing through the court; and the gibbet completes the narrative. The picture is, altogether, remarkably well painted.

DUMAS AND DAGUERRE.—In 1827, M. Dumas was lecturing in the Theatre of the Sorbonne, on chemistry. At the close of his lecture a lady came up to him and said, "Monsieur Dumas, as a man of science, I have a question of no small moment to me to ask you. I am the wife of Daguerre, the painter: for some time he has let the idea seize upon him that he can fix the images of the camera do you think it possible? He is always at the thought: he can't sleep at night for it; I am afraid he is out of his mind; do you, as a man of science, think it can ever be done, or is he mad?" "In the present state of knowledge," said Dumas, "it cannot be done; but I cannot say it will always remain impossible, nor set the man down as mad who seeks to do it." This was twelve years before Daguerre worked his idea out, and fixed the images; but many a man, so haunted by a possibility, has been tormented in a madhouse. This has been related within the last few days by Dumas.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—THE CHRONICLES READ TO AHASUERUS THE KING.—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.



JEWELS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

JEWELLERY, REAL AND FALSE.

APROPOS OF A GROUP OF JEWELLERY BY HUNT AND ROSKELL.

IN the Supplement which accompanies the present Number, we give an Engraving of the magnificent Diamond and Ruby Stomacher exhibited by Messrs. Morel in the Crystal Palace; and in the present sheet we give a Group of Jewellery selected from the costly and elegant assortment exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The jewel trade of England may be said to be fairly represented in its highest perfection in the specimens comprised in these two Engravings, which, for gorgeous and substantial magnificence of material and tasteful arrangement, may fearlessly challenge comparison with anything of the kind from any other part of the world.

We have elsewhere described Messrs. Morel's bouquet, and we shall presently very briefly enumerate the principal features in the group presented by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, observing that, in cases of this kind, words can give but a faint idea of the brilliant reality, a reality which, to many in the humble every-day walks of life, must be totally inconceivable until presented to the mind by absolute occular proof. And let us go over, at least, and examine these baubles; for, although ultimately intended for mere personal decoration, or perhaps the gratification of personal vanity, these specimens are really worthy of some attention as works of art; and it is seldom that we have an opportunity of examining the costlier productions in the precious metals and stones under such favourable circumstances. All that glitters at a Lord Mayor's Show, or civic ball, ay, or in the crowded saloons of the nobility, is not gold, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, &c., but very often unadulterated pinchbeck and paste; whereas, in these works exhibited under the broad glare of day in the Glass Palace, all is reality; all the choicest specimens of their kind, all fashioned in the most exquisite taste, and with the perfection of workmanship. Once seen and examined, therefore, these productions become standards of excellence in the mind's memory—dazzling standards bright as truth—which, if they do no more, will do good in putting many of our wives and daughters out of conceit with the tawdry trumpery in which they have sometimes weakly bedizened themselves, and suggesting to them the propriety of adorning themselves after a purer and more genuine fashion for the future. *Magna est veritas*, and falsehood is bad, not only in the cases of the perjured testimony in court, and the forged paper, but even in the unreal pretensions of a piece of make-believe jewellery. The injury to society in the one case, as in the other, is not the same in magnitude; but still society is injured, is insulted by such mockeries, and the self-respect of the wearer is undermined also, by the mere habit of sailing under false colours, to say nothing of the necessity which he or she is sometimes under, and constantly liable to, of having to accredit the false glitter by a lie, or some mean manœuvre of prevarication or evasion. Let it not be said that we are unduly sententious when talking of such a trifle as a diamond ornament; we submit that we are neither out of reason nor out of season in the few remarks we have been led into upon this subject. The moral and intellectual results to be expected from the Grand Industrial Exposition of 1851 are neither few nor unimportant; and by no means the least valuable of them, as we anticipate, will be the discarding of vicious, vulgar and false schemes of external adornment, and the adoption of simpler and juster principles of decoration—principles based upon a recognition of the beauty of truth.

To return to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's jewels. The principal and all-attractive object in the group is a magnificent diamond bouquet, exhibited as a specimen of the art of diamond setting. The flowers (comprising the anemone, rose, carnation, &c.) are modelled from nature. This brilliant structure divides into seven different sprigs, each perfect in design; and the complicated flowers, by mechanical contrivances, separate for the purpose of effectual cleaning. In the production of this costly work nearly 6000 diamonds have been employed, the largest of which weighs upwards of 10 carats, whilst some of the smallest, in the stamens of the flowers, would not exceed the thousandth part of a carat.

The next object of importance is an ornament for the head, composed of branch coral, ornamented by leaves of enamel and gold, enriched with diamonds—a very elegant production, of chaste effect.

At the sides are several brooches, bracelets, and other ornaments, enriched with diamonds and other precious stones; not the least curious amongst them being some specimens of ear-rings in emeralds, diamonds, carbuncles, &c., after the sculptures from Nineveh.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The most aristocratic, and, in all respects, the best race meeting of the year, will commence on Tuesday next, and terminate on Friday, each day having a prominent feature in some rich or heavy betting event, and the *ensemble* being remarkable for excellence and variety. Those who wish to see racing in perfection will do well to patronise one of the specials from London-bridge. There will be a small meeting on Wednesday at Downham Park, and one on the same day at Knutsford, formerly a place of some note.

The cricket fixtures for the week stand as follows:—Monday, at Lord's, Brighton, Sheffield, Peckham, and Taunton; Wednesday, at Lord's; Thursday, Lord's and Chislehurst; Friday, at Leeds.

REGATTAS:—Monday, at Southwark; Tuesday, at Wapping; Wednesday, at Weymouth; Thursday, on the Humber; Friday, Doggett's Coat and Badge, and the St. George's Yacht Club Regatta at Dublin.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The only move this afternoon was on the Goodwood Stakes, for which Backbiter, so often a favourite and so rarely a winner, became second in command. The general betting was dull.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

13 to 2 agst Grand Duke	10 to 1 agst Narcissus	20 to 1 agst Cariboo
8 to 1 —— Backbiter	15 to 1 —— Miss Whip c	20 to 1 —— Bacton
9 to 1 —— Presto	20 to 1 —— Pitsford (t)	20 to 1 —— Duc-an-Durras

1000 to 10 agst Tilsit.

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 2 agst Cariboo	11 to 1 agst Landgrave	15 to 1 agst Montes
6 to 1 —— Nancy (t)	12 to 1 —— War Horse	

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst Hernandez	25 to 1 agst The Ban(t)	25 to 1 agst First Fruits

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst Homebrewed	28 to 1 agst Maidstone

Glauca is struck out of all her engagements.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The CHELMSFORD STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. C. Du Cane, jun., nd. Simplicity (Sabin), 1. Mr. W. Davis, jun., nd. Joe o' Sot (Hornsby, jun.), 2.

SWEEPSTAKE of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Foster's Firebolt (Charlton), 1. Mr. Messer's Grasshopper (Bartholomew), 2.

The HYLAND STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Drinkald's Grey Tommy (Ford), 1. Mr. Morris's Fidgetty Girl (Bartholomew), 2.

The REVIVAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Morris's Fidgetty Girl (Atherton), 1. Mr. Johnstone's Aitchbone, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The CUP STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Barrow's Abdallah (S. Rogers), 1. Sir T. Tyrrell nd The Baroness (Simpson), 2.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Capt. Haworth's Baroness (Simpson), 1. Mr. Taylor's Michael Brunton (Hackett), 2.

The MARK'S HALL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Foster's Firebolt (Charlton), 1. Lord W. Powlett's Fochabers (Hammond), 2.

MARLBOROUGH RACES.—TUESDAY.

The MEMBERS' PLATE of 25 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Land's Nightcap (Treen, jun.), 1. Mr. Jones's Ambrose, 2.

The LADIES' PLATE of 25 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Waring's Gloom (Preece), 1. Mr. Land's Nightcap, 2.

The SAVERNAKE FOREST (handicap) STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Bacchanalian (Marsden), 1. Mr. J. Day's Agis, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.—Sir J. Hawley's Pluck (Marsden), 1. Mr. Gulliver's Lady Blanche, 2.

The TOWN STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Arlette (Burns), 1. Nightcap, 2.

GUILDFORD RACES—WEDNESDAY.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Farrance's bk c by Cardinal Puff, out of Peggy (Goater), 1. Mr. J. S. Douglas's Don Pedro (Abrahams), 2.

MATCH: 10 sovs.—Mr. W. Taylor's Princess (Owner), 1. Mr. White's Miss Frimley (Owner), 2.

THE LEANDER CLUB COAT AND BADGE.

The contest for the coat, badge, and freedom, presented by the Leander Club to watermen's apprentices whose time expires in this and next year, came off on Tuesday evening, and attracted a great assemblage. The race was in three heats, with eight competitors, and the course from Putney to Hammersmith-bridge.

GRAND HEAT.—P. J. Chandler (red and white), 1. H. J. T. Bell (green), 2.

SCULLERS' MATCH BETWEEN T. COOMBES AND G. MELVIN.—These young men—watermen's apprentices—rowed on Monday evening, for £5 a side, from Putney-bridge to the Ship at Mortlake. Melvin had a slight start, but only retained it for a few minutes, his opponent rowing by him in good style off the Star and Garter. From this point Coombes increased at every stroke, and won easily by a great distance.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Verdi's "Ernani" was first produced in this country, under Costa's direction, in the season 1845, and was sustained by Madame Rita Borio, Moriani, Botelli, and Fornasari. In 1846 it was done under Balfe's *bâton* by Madame Pasini, Castiglione, Bensich, and Fornasari; in 1847, by Madame Castellan, Fraschini, Superchi, and Bouché; in 1848, by Mdlle. Cruvelli, Cuzzani, Gardoni, and Belletti; in 1849, by Madame Guiliani, Bordas, Gardoni, and Belletti; in 1850, by Mdlle. Parodi, Sims Reeves, Lorenzo, and Belletti; and now in 1851, it was performed on Saturday night by Mdlle. Cruvelli (*Elvira*), Sims Reeves (*Ernani*), Coletti (*Don Carlos*), and Scapini (*Ruy Gomez de Silva*). This is, therefore, the seventh season's performance of "Ernani;" and almost every year, be it remarked, this work has been given nearly as often as the most popular production of any other composer. One must be blind indeed not to perceive that "Ernani" must have achieved here a solid and legitimate success, which no superiority in the cast has ever been able to effect, dependant as this lyric drama essentially is on the powerful construction of the concerted pieces for its main source of attraction. At the period of its first production, whilst we protested against the puffery of Verdi's parasites, we were quite ready to enter the lists against the wholesale condemnation of his indiscriminate detractors. If "Ernani" had not been as full of beauties as it is of defects, it could not have stood its ground as it has done, and as it will do, despite of all bigoted and pedantic opposition. In "Ernani" there is the music of effect, even if there be little scientific combination—it is imagery which appeals to the senses, if not to the intellect. And who is there competent to lay down rules, to dictate to us what are really the right pictures of the passions, as depicted by sound? Verdi's conceptions partake more of material, sensual beauty, than of the intellectuality of art. But what then? If the composer obtain not the aspirations of lofty tragedy, he embodies the vivid attributes of impassioned melodrama. Admitting his many faults—his mannerism in the forms, the want of charm and spontaneity in the melody of the *soli*, his noisy orchestration, his unisonous artifices, and abuse of the crescendo—let the balance be fairly struck, for the beauties of his style, the possession of lively fancy, and of a vivid perception of dramatic colouring. If there be a dearth of novel musical ideas, Verdi never fails to move his auditory by his passion, feeling, and vigour in the *ensembles*, and by a skilful colouring of the crescendos; as, for instance, in the trio, "Tu se, Ernani;" the sestet in E flat, "Vede come il buon vegliardo," in the first act; the clever trio, in three-four time, "Oro quant' oro," in which each singer has a distinct melody; and the stretta of the finale in the second act; the largo, in B minor, of the concerted piece of the conspiracy; and the magnificent finale of the third act, beginning with the largo in F minor, "Oh, sommo Carlo," with harp accompaniment, and ending with the glorious burst in the major, with the high notes of the soprano thrilling above the throng, which was enthusiastically encored last Saturday. To deny Verdi, with such examples of power as we have just cited, any ability at all, is monstrously unjust. His operas produced here are—"Nabucco" (Nino), "I Lombardi" (Jerusalem), "Ernani," "I Due Foscari," "Attila," and "I Masnadieri;" his works not yet heard in this country are—"Giovanna d'Arco," "Alzira," "Macbeth," and "Luisa Miller." Since the death of Donizetti, Verdi's star in Italy has been exclusively in the ascendant; and until another composer shall arise to restore the pure art of vocalisation, neglected by Verdi for violent contrasts in declamatory phrases on the extreme notes of the register, so trying and destructive for singers, it is useless to abuse the composer: rather let us accept what it really good and striking in his style, the modification of which may yet take place, as was the case with Rossini, Donizetti, Mercadante, Bellini, and Meyerbeer, whose early works afforded but little evidence of their brilliant after conceptions. We must, however, admit that Verdi's first operas, "Nabucco," "Lombardi," and "Ernani," are his best compositions: his "Masnadieri" was quite a failure, despite of the *prestige* of Lind and the genius of Lablache in the cast. The consequence of the present prostrated condition of art in Italy is, that the musical public are now devoted to the operas of the French and German schools, and, in due course, we hope that our English composers may have a chance, now that the once exclusive infatuation for the works of the sunny south has been completely dispelled; for art progress should have no distinction of country—a principle of which some of our rabid supporters of "native talent" are thoroughly oblivious.

In no character in which Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli has yet appeared, is she seen and heard so advantageously as in *Elvira*, the part that first introduced her here in July, 1848. Her style is as thoroughly melodramatic as that in the opera of "Ernani." Verdi's works require singers of great physical endurance; it is of little importance whether they have mastered the correct divisions of the scale, so long as they can scream and hold on the upper notes in the incessant *criard* passages; and in this declamatory style Mdlle. Cruvelli possesses physical advantages exclusively adapted for the Verdi productions. *Ernani* suits the voice and method of Sims Reeves, who vigorously competed with Mdlle. Cruvelli whenever their organs came in contact. The music of *Don Carlos* is uncomfortably high for Coletti; but he acquitted himself artistically. Scapini has not weight enough for the part of *Silva*.

On Tuesday night the unwearied activity of the management was again displayed, by the production of the seventh novelty, and twentieth opera of the season. The new work is Scribe and Auber's three-act opera, "Zerlina; ou, la Corbeille d'Oranges," originally brought out on the 16th of May last, at the Grand Opera House in Paris, having been expressly composed for Mdlle. Alboni, with whom were associated Mdlle. Nau, Mdlle. Dameron, MM. Aymès and Merly. It was given some dozen times up to the period of Alboni's departure for London. The cast in its Italian adaptation comprises Alboni and Mdlle. Nau (her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre) in their original characters of *Zerlina* and *Gemma*, Mdlle Feller as the *Princess Boccanera*, Calzolari as *Rudolph* (lover of *Gemma*), Mercuriali as the rival *Marquis Buttura*, and Signor Scapini as *Prince Boccanera*. To enter into any detailed analysis of the dramatic and musical situations would be a very useless waste of space, as by no possibility can the virtual failure of Tuesday's representation be reversed. It is impossible to disguise the fact—a more worthless drama has scarcely ever been witnessed, a weaker and duller opera has rarely been heard. The first two acts were indescribably wearisome, and the third act was equally as tiresome, but was relieved by a Chinese *pas*, encored after some opposition, and by a rondo finale of Mdlle. Alboni, on whom the entire attraction of the work is made to depend; but whose beautiful voice (in the part of a vendor of oranges, in the market of Palermo, a woman who has had a *liaison* in early life with *Prince Boccanera*, has been carried off by corsairs, and returns to Italy to find her child, *Gemma*, brought up as the Prince's niece, and affianced to the *Marquis Buttura*, whilst she loves *Rudolfo*; and who, by discovering an intrigue between the *Princess* and the *Marquis*, manages to break off the match and secure the union of her child, *Gemma*, with *Rudolfo*) could not suffice to give interest and vitality to the absurd and repulsive incidents so monotonously and somniferously noted by the composer. It would appear as if Auber must have been in the last stage of dotage when he jotted down his reminiscences in "Zerlina." We strive in vain, from the drowsy overture to the variations of Alboni at the close, to recollect one moment of inspiration in a single theme, or a brilliant effect in the orchestration; it is not that Auber's music is bad, for badly he cannot write, but it is on account of its complete nullity that the frigidity and indifference of the auditory were so unmistakeably manifested.

On Wednesday night Verdi's "Ernani" was repeated, with great effect. Herr Kruger, pianist to the King of Wirtemberg, performed a fantasia of his own composition, with orchestral accompaniments, being his first appearance in this country. He has passed the winter in Paris, where he acquired fame as a composer and executant.

On Thursday night "Zerlina" was given for the second time, followed by the second act of "Il Prodigo."

Last night Scribe and Thalberg's "Florinda" was announced for the fifth time; but, owing to the indisposition of M. Massol, the scene of *Ruben* and *Jeftèle* was omitted.

Donizetti's "Linda" will be revived on Tuesday, for Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" was given for the third time on Saturday: Mdlle. Zerr, having recovered from her indisposition, resumed her part of the *Queen of Night*.

On Tuesday night Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was represented for the seventh time, with Grisi, Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Angri, Tamburini, Tagliafico, Polonini, Soldi, Formès, and Mario.

On Thursday, for the extra night, the first act of "Norma," with Grisi, Mdlle. Morra, Tamberlik, and Formès; and "Il Flauto Magico," were performed. Mdme. Castellan enacted in the last mentioned opera *Panina*, for the first time.

Next Monday, the subscription night due on Saturday, September 13, will take place, on which occasion "Le Prophète" will be represented for the fifth time. This will be an extraordinary night, and will not interfere with the usual representations of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

This evening (Saturday), Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore" will be revived, for Madame Viardot, Tamburini, Ronconi, and a new tenor, Signor Ciaffei, from Italy. Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," and Halévy's "Juive" will be given next week. Gounod's "Sappho" will be played in a few days.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Victor Hugo's drama of "Angele; ou le Tyran de Padoue," was produced on Saturday, with Mdlle. Rachel in the part of *Tisbé*, and her sister, Mdlle. Rebecca Rachel, as *Catarina*. Both Rachels won applause by the representation, and were recalled at the close of each act. The house was numerously attended.

OLYMPIC.

Miss Faucit performed *Rosalind* on Saturday to a crowded theatre, in consequence of which the term of her engagement was lengthened; and she has during the last week repeated *Juliet* and *Pauline*.

SADLER'S WELLS.

MRS. WARNER.—An intercalary season at this theatre is announced to commence this evening, for the purpose of giving Mrs. Warner an opportunity of performing "some of her Shakspearian characters prior to her departure for America."

RICHMOND.

MISS EDITH HERAUD.—On Monday Miss Heraud made her second appearance at this pretty little theatre. The play was "The Hunchback," on the getting-up of which the management had bestowed much laudable pains, and the whole was sufficiently well acted. The *Julia* of Miss Edith Heraud was a performance marked throughout by singular delicacy, purity, and precision of style. The young actress manifested the most perfect command of the stage and possession of herself, and rose with the requirements of the part. The three last acts, indeed, were powerfully performed, and the great speech in the fifth, to *Master Walter* (a character ably supported by Mr. H. Marston), was delivered with remarkable force and effect. The part of *Helen* was playfully touched by Miss Fiest. The audience was both numerous and respectable, and the boxes, as on the former occasion, occupied by a distinguished company.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

One of the events of the musical season has been the welcome return of Mdme. Clara Novello. This gifted vocalist, in whom the famed Malibran took such an interest, was for some years in the first rank of native vocalists, especially as an eloquent exponent of sacred music. On her marriage with Count Gigliucci, of Rome, she retired from her professional career, but returned last year to the lyric stage, in Italy, with signal success. Her last engagement was at Lisbon, where she enacted *Semiramide* to the *Arsace* of Mdlle. Stoltz, for many nights in succession, and was rapturously received by the Portuguese audiences. Mdme. Clara Novello arrived in London from Lisbon on the 13th inst., and on the 18th, appeared at Exeter Hall, singing the soprano part in Handel's "Messiah." On her entrance into the orchestra, she was cordially greeted by the immense auditory, and by her comrades in the orchestra, the patriarch Lindley affectionately receiving the daughter of his old friend, Vincent Novello. In the recitatives descriptive of the Angel's appearance, the fine declamatory style and powerful voice of Mdme. Clara Novello told most effectively; in the exuberant jubilation of the "Rejoice greatly," her vocal display proved that her capabilities are more calculated for the cantabile than the florid school; her cadenza at the close, with the ascent to the high D, was, however, brilliantly executed. Objection has been taken to the introduction of roulades in Handel's songs, forgetting that bravura was the ambition of the great composer's singers: it is not to the cadenza itself that objection ought to be made, but to its applicability to Handel's style; and it is because Mdme. Clara Novello failed to identify her variations with the spirit of the text she is to be censured, and not for the interpolation of embellishments to such an *ad libitum* air as "Rejoice greatly." Nothing could be more enchanting than her singing of the air, "Come unto Him," until she arrived at the finish, when she introduced a misplaced cadence. Her delivery of the air, "But thou did'st not leave," was magnificent; but her proudest triumph was in the meek and holy air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," always excepting the ending. Notwithstanding the regulations against applause, the amateurs were so delighted with the fresh and brilliant voice of Mdme. Clara Novello, that the applause followed many of her pieces with vehemency. A more superb organ than that of Mdme. Clara Novello does not now exist: her intonation is unexceptionable, and her style has acquired Italian polish, finish, and sentiment, by her residence in the sunny south. Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formès were the other vocalists.

Last night, Mdme. Clara Novello was to sing the soprano part in Mendelssohn's "Elijah," a notice of which performance will appear in our next week's impression.

Such has been the financial success of the present unusually protracted season, that the committee have made arrangements for the members of the society, including the amateurs and professors engaged in the orchestra, to enjoy a day's festival at Rosherville Gardens, near Gravesend, next Wednesday, the expenses being defrayed out of the profits of the two performances, under Costa's direction, of the "Messiah" and "Elijah," on the 18th and 25th inst.

MADAME OURY'S CONCERT.

Madame Oury, the accomplished pianiste, gave a delightful *matinée musicale* on Monday last, at 63, Portland-place, by the kind permission of Mrs. Hollond. Madame Oury displayed her varied attainments in the classic school, and in the executive pieces of modern days. With Sivori (violin), M. Oury (tenor), and Bottesini (contra-basso), she took a share in one of Beethoven's pianoforte quartets, and with M. Oury performed a concertante duo on themes from Auber's "Muette di Portici," for piano and violin, by M. Oury: she also played a clever impromptu, Silas' "Danse des Faunes," and Alary's "Tre Nozze" polka, arranged by herself. Sivori and Oury performed one of Spohr's duos for two violins; Madame Parish Alvars gave a harp solo; and Bottesini astounded and delighted the company by one of his executive feats on the double bass. The vocalists were Miss Louisa Pyne, Signori Gardoni, Stigelli Ciabatta, M. Lefort, and Herr Reichardt; and the accompanyists were Signori, Vera, Alary, and Herr Eckert. There was a full attendance, the fashionable amateurs being in great force, Madame Oury being as much respected in private life as her abilities are esteemed in her professional capacity. The concert took place at the elegant mansion of Robert Hollond, Esq., M.P. for Hastings, who has a remarkably fine collection of paintings. A marble bust, by Power, of Mrs. Hollond, was much admired. Mr. Hollond, it may be recollected, made the celebrated voyage from London to Nassau, with Monck Mason, in Mr. Green's balloon.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mrs. W. Sinclair, the Scotch vocalist, assisted by Misses Bassano and Ransford, Miss Sinclair (piano), Mr. A. Mackenzie (violin), Herr Hausmann (violoncello), and Mr. Lavenu (conductor), had a morning concert last Monday at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.

The fourth of the London Wednesday Concerts at the Whittington Club, under Signor Montelli's direction, was given on the 23rd inst. The vocalists were Madame Sainville, Miss Rose Braham, Miss Leslie, Miss O'Donnel; Signori Montelli, Campanella; Messrs. H. Haigh, Mapleson, and H. Read; M. Magnus (pianist), and Master J. Lejeune (violinist). A new series of four concerts will commence next Wednesday.

The last performance of the second series of English glees and madrigals, conducted by Mr. Francis, of the Chapel Royal, took place on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms. The programme, selected from the works of Elliott, Smith, Battishill, Barnett (John), Bishop, Smith, and Wilbye, was sustained by Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Francis, Hobbs, Land, Lockey, and Phillips. So popular and fashionable have these English glee concerts become, that the Speaker of the House of Commons had a large party of the aristocracy, on the 16th inst, at his house, in Eaton-square, expressly to have a programme executed under Mr. Francis' direction. A third series will be begun next Wednesday.

Signor Anelli gave a second lecture on the art of singing yesterday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Miss Livingston and Miss Menville.

M. Edouard Reményi's *soirée musicale* took place on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. The clever violinist was aided by M. Székely (piano), M. Pague and Mr. Withers (violoncello), Mr. Clementi and Herr Witt (violin and viola), Madame Lemaire, Herr Stoffregen (vocalists), and Mr. Lavenu (conductor).

Mr. John Parry will present his "Notes" next Monday, at the Music Hall, for the last time this season.

Mr. W. Binfield has a concert on Tuesday; and Messrs. H. and R. Blagrove, will give their fifth quartet concert, on Thursday morning.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We have received the full programme for the 128th gathering of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, to be held on th 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of August, in the nave of the Cathedral, and in the College Hall, Worcester. The festival is under the immediate patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert. The Bishop of Worcester is the President, and the Rev. Robert Sarjeant, M.A., Honorary Secretary. There are twelve stewards, who take upon themselves the financial responsibility of the great meeting; namely, the Earl of Harrowby; Sir C. Hastings, M.D.; Revs. E. H. Cradock, Canon, A. Wheeler, Precentor of the Cathedral; Rev. C. Crewe; J. Benbow, Esq., M.P.; J. P. Brown-Westhead, Esq., M.P.; G. Rushout, Esq., M.P.; R. Clive, Esq.; W. E. Essington, Esq.; and W. Hancock, Esq. The entire orchestra will comprise 300 performers, conducted by Mr. Done, the organist; with Mr. H. Blagrove as leader of the band, Mr. Amott (organist), and Mr. G. Townshend Smith (pianist). The principal vocalists are Mdme Castellan, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, and Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli: Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Machin, and Herr Formès. The band will be selected from the best players in the London orchestras, and the choral department will be chosen from the London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Worcester, and Gloucester Choral Societies. The interesting items in the programme for the morning and evening performances we shall refer to on a future occasion. It is gratifying to find that the railway facilities this year will be vastly increased by the different companies, to enable amateurs to be present at the four days of the Festival, going and returning at the usual day-ticket fares.

MR. BALFE'S BENEFIT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—In acknowledgment of the extraordinary exertions made this season by the musical director and composer, a benefit will take place on Monday, August 4th; the event will be rendered doubly interesting by the production of one of Balfe's most popular operas, in France and Germany, namely, "Les Quatre Fils Aymon," originally produced with such success in Paris at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique. Mr. Balfe has been now in office nearly six seasons, and during that period not one of his operas has been produced, notwithstanding their great popularity in Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort, Hamburgh, and other cities, whose critical acumen will not be disputed. Mr. Balfe commenced his career in Italy, as a composer. In 1835, his "Siege of Rochelle" was brought out at Drury Lane Theatre, and he has been ever since before the public as a composer of English operas. His "Falstaff," done at her Majesty's Theatre, some years since, is the only Italian opera he has written in this country. In Paris, he has composed works for the Grand Opera and the Opéra Comique, and he has now a commission to write an opera for Berlin. Mdme. Sontag and M. Massol will be included in the cast of the "Quatre Fils Aymon," the Italian adaptation of which has been for some time in preparation.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—On Tuesday a return was printed by order of the House of Lords, of some importance in reference to the Encumbered Estates Commission. It appears that the amount of encumbrances, as set forth in the petitions, which have been left unpaid in cases where the lands have been sold and the produce of the sales distributed by the commissioners, was set forth at £503,286 5s. 2d., and the amount paid over to the owners by the commissioners out of the proceeds of the sales after the discharge of the encumbrances was £7307 10s. 10d.

An immense waterspout was observed a few days ago to the north-east of Barnsley, which sucked up a great portion of the water out of Hiendley Dam.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Sheffield Independent* states that Mr. Roebuck, M.P., has met with a somewhat serious accident. Some days ago the hon member was amusing himself with his Newfoundland dog, and was feigning to throw a stick, when the dog, eagerly springing to seize the stick, caught hold of Mr. Roebuck's hand in his mouth, and severely lacerated the muscles of his thumb. This injury, acting upon a highly nervous temperament, produced for some days very unfavourable symptoms; but we are happy to learn that they have abated.

Mr. Silk Buckingham has at length succeeded in his long contest with the East India Company for indemnification for his losses as an Oriental journalist. The bill before Parliament for restitution has been withdrawn, the Court of Directors and the Government having agreed to settle upon him a pension of £400 per annum.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a complete list, alphabetically arranged, of the French persons who have sent productions to the Great Exhibition. They amount to 1696; but the *Moniteur* adds, that several of the *exposans* having united their productions under one head, the real number is about 1800. A subsequent list is to be published, divided into sections and branches of industry.

The Duke of Northumberland has kindly placed at the disposal of the authorities at the Royal Marine Office, cards of admission for the officers of the Marine corps and their families to view "Sion" and Northumberland House, the former on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week; and the latter on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

The annual report on the Greenwich Hospital Schools, for the year 1850, made to the Admiralty by her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. H. Moseley, M.A., F.R.S., has been printed. It enters at considerable length into the history and organization of these schools, stating the number of pupils (which was last year 769), their attainments on admission, the course of instruction pursued, their attainments on leaving school, and the character they bore subsequently in life. The report speaks very favourably of the schools and of the character of the pupils.

The Danish Ministry of War have deputed two of their officers to Prussia, to inspect the different fortresses throughout the kingdom. A short time ago a Spanish General received permission to visit some, but not all of the fortresses.

The foundation-stone of a chapel to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Cronk y-Veddy, in the parish of German, Isle of Man, was laid on Thursday, the 17th inst., by Mrs. Frances Amelia Hall, relict of the Venerable John Cecil Hall, B.C.L., formerly Archdeacon of the diocese, in presence of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Baron Auckland, Lord Bishop; the Ven. Joseph Christian Moore, Archdeacon; several of the clergy of Sodor and Man, and a large assemblage of the laity from many parts of the island.

Mr. Wilson Patten is prevented attending to his duties in the House in consequence of ill health. His medical advisers have ordered him to leave London for a short time.

Major-General Bowles is nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. The Hon. William Eliot, *attaché* to her Majesty's mission at Madrid, has been transferred in the same capacity to the mission at Lisbon. Mr. Eustace Clare Greville Murray has been appointed *attaché* to her Majesty's mission at Vienna.

The King of Prussia opens, on Saturday (this day), a tract of the Prussian Great Eastern Railway, intended to connect Berlin with Konigsberg, a distance of about 400 miles. The tract completed is from the point of junction with the Stettin Posen Railway, Dratzig to Bromberg. On the 27th, the King will lay the foundation-stone of the great bridge at Dirschau over the Vistula, one of the greatest achievements of modern engineering.

The town of Whitehaven was fearfully excited, on Thursday evening week, by a report that a man had been murdered by his son. It was soon ascertained that the rumour was too true, the unfortunate man having met his death in a scuffle with his son, the latter being intoxicated at the time. An inquest was held on the body, at the police-office, on Friday. The son has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

According to the official report just published, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, at the close of last year, was 1,415,807 souls; viz. 700,500 males, and 715,307 females. Those living in the towns amounted to 290,585; those in the country, 1,125,222; 60 per cent. was reckoned as agriculturists, 43 per cent. landed proprietors, and 20 per cent. servants; according to trades, 38,232 were engaged in shipping and the fisheries; 32,568 civil or Government officers, and 26,004 clergy and teachers. The capital (Copenhagen) contains 168,584 inhabitants, and Jutland 604,648, in which latter place 68,234 live in the towns, and 536,291 in the country.

On Saturday, a girl named Gooch, who had for some time past exhibited symptoms of a disordered intellect, while in conversation with her father, a respectable shoemaker, Lower-road, Islington, in the metropolis, suddenly, without any apparent cause, seized a knife used for cutting leather, and inflicted a frightful wound in her throat, which it is feared will prove fatal.

During the last three weeks, no fewer than three persons have been committed to the assizes charged with manslaughter, and two with wilful murder, in Manchester.

A new cotton factory has just been started at Woodville, Mississippi, Western States of America. It has an engine of 80 horse power, with 4000 spindles, 80 looms, and corresponding machinery.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and M. P. W. Boulton, Esq., of Tew-park, have enrolled their names in the list of governors of the Queen's College, Birmingham. The former has presented a donation of £20, the latter a donation of £35, towards the new buildings. A meeting of the College executive will also shortly be held to carry forward the law and engineering departments. Great accessions have been made to the anatomical and pathological museums, and increased accommodations are projected for the comfort and convenience of the resident students of the medical department.

On Saturday, a Parliamentary paper was issued, from which it appears that the gross amount of poor rate collected in Ireland last year was £1,359,696, and the county rate was £928,376 17s. 3½d.

A return has been printed by order of the House of Commons, from which it appears that the estimated cost of making the Victoria-street sewer, which is 3982 feet in length, was £5082. The contract price was £4600, and the actual cost £7443.

The Earl of Derby, in the early part of the week, was confined to his room by a severe fit of the gout.

The American novelist, Mr. Fenimore Cooper, has been confined to his house for several weeks past, very dangerously ill; and the New York papers speak of his death as probable. Mr. Cooper is now nearly 60 years of age.

According to a Parliamentary return, there was expended, of the grants made by Parliament in aid of the county rates for the years 1849 and 1850, the sum of £455,647 14s., of which £382,483 14s. 6d. was for counties, and £73,163 19s. 6d. for boroughs and liberties.

In anticipation of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, the Protectionists of Flintshire are organising a formidable opposition to the present members for the county and boroughs. Several candidates are spoken of as likely to come forward, among whom are the Hon. R. T. Rowley, of Rhydorddwy, P. D. Cooke, Esq., of Gwsaney, and E. Peel, Esq., of Bryn y Pys.

On Wednesday, a girl, with a child in her arms, fell into the lock of the Cumberland Basin, Bristol, when the fireman of the *Inverna* steamer and one of the seamen jumped overboard, and each sustaining one until a boat was brought round, succeeded in bringing both ashore in safety.

The last rail on the Mullingar and Galway Railroad (Ireland) was laid late on Saturday evening. The line is thus now complete from Dublin to Galway, the work having been finished nearly a fortnight before the appointed time. The public opening takes place on the 1st of August.

Mr. Smith, a magistrate of the county Clare, who had been charged with conspiring to procure the murder of his mother, was acquitted by the jury late on Saturday evening last. By the evidence produced for the defence, it appeared that, during the time when it was alleged that Mr. Smith was concocting the conspiracy, he was engaged in proceedings to evict some of the persons who had sworn that he instigated them to commit the crime. The learned judge, in charging the jury, said that he never knew or heard of a charge supported by witnesses of so bad a character.

From a return just printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the total amount collected by the Trinity-house at Hull was, in 1846, £3649 against £2598 of expenditure. In the year following there was an excess of expenditure over income of £438. In 1850 the receipts amounted to £3918, and the expenditure to £1044.

As the appointments of the Tithe, Copyhold, and Inclosure Commissioners expire at the end of the present session of Parliament, Mr. Bouverie and Sir George Grey have brought a bill into the House of Commons, which is now printed, to consolidate and continue for two years the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and to provide for the completion of proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Act.

It is said that the arrangements for the erection of the intended Italian Roman Catholic Church in London are already so far matured, that a much earlier period will be fixed for laying the foundation-stone than was at first intended. The site will be in the new street leading from Farringdon-street to Clerkenwell.

The bill prepared and brought into the House of Commons to amend the laws relating to houses licensed for the sale of beer, by Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Headlam, and Mr. Brotherton, has been printed. The principal objects proposed by the bill are—to require proper certificates of the character of persons applying for licenses; to restrict licenses to sell beer to be drunk on the premises to real residents or occupiers, and to houses rated at not less than £20 per annum in cities, towns, &c., containing 10,000 inhabitants, £15 in places exceeding 2000 inhabitants, and £10 a year elsewhere. Persons licensed before the passing of the act may have licenses granted to them whilst they occupy the same house, although it be below the qualification. No debt for beer, &c., drunk on the premises will be recoverable by law.

The *Baltic Journal* says an order has just been issued by the Russian Government, according to which all Russian merchantmen sailing from the Baltic, the White Sea, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, have the privilege further extended to 1856, that they may be under the command of foreign captains and boatswains, and that three-fourths of their crew may consist of foreign sailors.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C H, Kingston—It is certainly very odd We have received half-a-dozen letters from various quarters complaining of the numerous errors in the two games which appeared in our last Number but one. Now, we have played these games through attentively, and are quite sure that in the copy of the paper before us there is not an error of any kind, with the insignificant exception of a K for a Q at Black's 10th move in the game between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Mayet. We suspect some portion of the impression was worked before the press was corrected, and you and other correspondents who complain have got hold of copies of this early edition. If you will send for a later copy, you will find the games are accurately printed all through

M P and others—The earlier you send your communications, the more likely they are to be acknowledged the same week

W L, Strand—White must move the Knight to some other square. To take a piece up, and then replace it on the same square, is no move

DEREVON—The key moves to the author's Solution of Enigma 691 are—1. Q to K 7th (ch) (Black then interposes the B). 2. Q to K R 4th (ch). 3. Q to K R 7th (ch). And, finally, mating by 5. Q to her Kt sq. If we mistake not, however, the author has omitted to consider the consequences of Black's playing, for his first move, K to B 4th; that seems to retard the mate another move or two

CAPTAIN G—See the notice above to C H. Our impression gives, rightly enough, for Black at move 18 Q P takes K P; and the subsequent moves are all perfectly correct

DONCASTER—The mate is too obvious, and may be accomplished by playing the King first

SHEDDEN—A piece cannot take a Pawn in passing. The privilege is confined to Pawns only

TONY WELLER, PHILO-CAISSUS, W S C, Aylesbury—Quite right

ENQUIRER, A PETULANT SUBSCRIBER, and others—Mr. Gilby's beautiful problem, No 387, can be solved in four moves The proof is before you in the solution we append

JUVENTUS—1. The new treatise on "Endings of Games," by Messrs. Horwitz and Kling, is, unquestionably, a truly classic production, and entitled to take its stand among the very finest works on Chess extant. 2 You will find some account of Leonardo da Cutri, or the Putino, in an entertaining little work called "Letters on Chess," which was published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., some two years back, and which contains a description of many of the principal treatises on Chess, such as Lucena Damiano, Lopez, Salvio, Greco, Lolli, Ponziani, &c., with copious extracts from each.

MAX—We cannot at all agree with you, that "difficulty of solution" is the first and most important feature in a Chess problem. There are hundreds of problems fettered by absurd conditions, such as that mate must only be given by a particular Pawn, and the King only permitted to move three times, and no piece be made but a Bishop, &c., which are more "difficult" than the "Indian" Problem, or than the beautiful three and four move positions of Dal Rio; yet, who will be bold enough to pronounce them equal to these charming productions? We must repeat, that situations such as the one before us, from a want of simplicity and reality, have no attractiveness, and are utterly unsuited to a public Journal

CAPT G, Chatham—It is neither considerate nor reasonable to impose upon us, at this time, the task of finding solutions to a parcel of back problems

F S H—You may obtain the rules for "Four-handed Chess" of Leuchars, in Piccadilly

W W, Sligo—Certainly he can. See our solution in the Number of the 12th inst

R F, Bombardier—Always give the Number of the Problems to which your solutions refer

AMATEUR Lincoln—A grand gathering of all the players in Lincolnshire and the adjacent counties, is to be held at Caistor in the second week in October. The meeting will be held in the Assembly-rooms, and dinner is to be provided in the evening

A—In the two games by correspondence which you submit, B is bound either to resign at once, or send his moves. If he decline to do either, publish the games, with his name attached

STEVENS—Too simple

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 390, by Derevon, Dr Field, St Edmund, Stevens, Amateur, Manchester; T L, Trin. Coll., Dublin; Mirza, Bath Duo, Simple Simon, Sir G S, Gregorius, are correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 391, by R F, St Edmund, Derevon, Sunbeam, Triple are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Derevon, Dr Field, St Edmund, M P, Rev S T C, Stevens, are correct

* * * Two provincial amateurs are anxious to play a Chess Match by Correspondence with two other provincial players for a small stake. Address, R B Kirkstall, near Leeds

Any amateur of moderate pretensions desirous of playing a game of Chess by Correspondence is requested to apply to R B Wormald, Esq, Bramham, near Tadcaster

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 387.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Kt 3d	K moves	3. K to B 5th	K takes P
2. K to Kt 4th	K moves	4. K to his 4th (discovering check-mate)	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 388.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q B 5th	K to Q 2d	4. K to Kt 7th	K to K 2d
2. K to Q Kt 5th	K to Q B 2d or K 2d	5. K to B 8th	K to B 8th
3. K to R 6th	K to Q 2d	6. K to Q 7th (discovering check-mate)	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 389.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th (double check)	K to Q 4th (best)	3. K to Q Kt 7th	B to Q Kt 4th*
2. Q to K R sq (ch)	K takes Kt (best)	4. Q to K 4th—Mate	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 390.

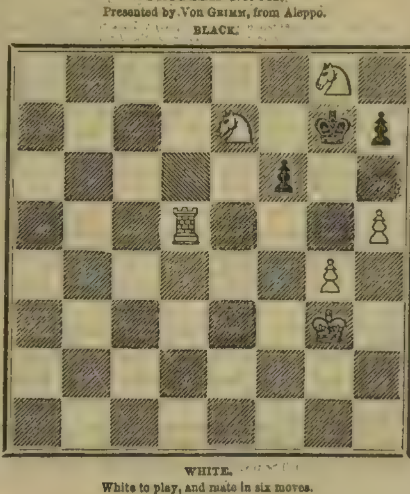
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt from B 8th to K 6th	K to his 4th	4. Kt to Q 4th	P to K B 4th
2. B to K B 8th	K to B 4th	5. Kt to Q 5th	P to B 5th
3. B to K R 6th	K to his 4th	6. B mates	

* Has the author examined *B to Q R 5th*? Would not that delay the mate one move more?

PROBLEM No. 392.

Presented by VON GRIMM, from Aleppo.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 693.—By W. GILBY, Esq.

White: K at Q B sq, Q at K Kt 2d, R at K B 7th, Kts at K B 6th and K 6th.
Black: K at K B 4th, Kt at K B 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 694.—By A. B. SKIPWORTH, Esq.

White: K at his B 2d, R at Q R 4th, Kt at K B 7th; Ps at K R 2d, K B 3d, Q B 4th, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at his B 5th; Ps at K R 3d, K B 4th, and Q B 4th.

White to mate in four moves.

No. 695.—By R. B. W., of Oxford.

White: K at Q Kt 3d, Q at Q Kt 6th, Rs at K B sq and K 6th, Bs at K R 2d and Q R 4th, Kt at Q B 6th, Ps at K R 3d and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 3d, Q at K R 5th, Rs at Q B sq and Q Kt sq, Bs at K Kt sq and K B 7th; Kts at Q 4th and Q R 3d; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B's 3d, K 4th, and Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The whole of the contests wherein the combatants fell together by lottery have at length terminated; the four first prizes falling respectively to Messrs. Anderssen, Wyvill, Williams, and Staunton, and the four minor ones to Messrs. Szen, Kennedy, Horwitz, and Mucklow. In accordance with the seventh clause of the regulations, which entitled any one of the competitors to challenge the winner of the first prize to a set match for one hundred pounds, Mr. Staunton has forwarded a *défi* to Mr Anderssen to play a match of twenty-one games, to commence immediately upon the termination of the other proceedings connected with the Tournament; but, unfortunately, Mr. Anderssen's engagements will not permit him to remain in England so long. Thus, the decisive contest for the championship, is therefore postponed, and will probably take place on the Continent at the latter part of the autumn. Owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Staunton, the Consultation Match is also put off; but, in lieu of it, a series of highly interesting matches, in which the competitors are pitted together by choice instead of chance, will commence on Saturday; the chief players being Messrs. Buckle, Horwitz, Jaenisch, Lowenthal, Williams, Bird, and Lowe. As these contests will probably elicit some excellent play, and as they form a most important portion of the Tourney, we shall await their conclusion before we give the long-promised summary of this memorable Chess gathering.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Vavasour, by whom the Royal Engineers stationed at Montreal, Canada, had been commanded since 1849, died at that station on the 4th instant. He entered the Engineers in 1804, became a First Lieutenant in 1805, a Captain in 1809, a Major in 1813, a brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1829, and in 1845 a full Colonel. The late Colonel Vavasour served in the Peninsular war, and was present at the defence of Cadiz in 1810 and 1811.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 36TH REGIMENT.—It is generally understood that either Lieut.-General Sir John Hanbury or Major-General Lord F. Fitz-Clarence will succeed to this vacant appointment. Nothing has yet been decided; but Lord Frederick will probably succeed the late Sir R. H. Sheaffe as the Colonel.

Five hundred and forty-six foreigners visited Woolwich Dockyard and the Royal Arsenal during the past week:—From France, 126; Belgium, 87; Austrian, 28; Prussian, 154; Netherlands, 9; Spanish, 10; Bavarian, 24; Saxon, 44; Hanoverian, 9; Baden, 4; Hanseatic, 11; Sicilian, 1; United States, 6; Danish, 11; Swiss, 20; Wirtemburg, 2; Russian, 9; Sardinian, 8; Swedish, 2; Mecklenburgh, 2.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY NOW IN IRELAND.—Six cavalry and eighteen infantry regiments, fifteen *dépôts* of infantry, two troops of Royal Horse Artillery, and ten companies of the Royal Artillery battalion. Numbers:—Cavalry, 3000; infantry, 17,420; artillery, 1150: total, 21,570.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—From a return printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the estimated cost of the works at the harbours of refuge at Dover, Harwich, Alderney, Jersey, and Portland, was £2,263,959. The amount of the sums already voted is £724,000, leaving £1,549,959 still to be voted for their completion. The votes required for 1851-52 amount to £144,000.

The officers and corps of her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard assembled, on Tuesday, in the garden in front of St. James's Palace, in full uniform under arms, and were inspected by the Marquis of Donegall, G.C.H., Captain of the corps.

Major-General William G. Power, C.B. and K.H., 51 years' service, has had conferred on him the good-service pension of £120. He served in Spain, Portugal, and France, from 14th October, 1808, to 4th June, 1814, including the battle of Talavera, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo (wounded), and Badajoz, capture of French works at Almaraz, reduction of forts at, and battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos (wounded), siege of San Sebastian, from 11th July to 8th September, 1813; passage of the Bidassoa, the Nive, and the Adour; and the investment of Bayonne. Col. Power led the reserve to the support of the assaulting party of Fort La Picuriana during the last siege of Badajoz, and the command surrendered to him personally. He has received the silver war medal with nine clasps.

GRAND MASONIC BANQUET AT RUGBY, TO GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B.

ON Monday, the 14th inst., a grand entertainment was given by the Freemasons of the Lodge of Rectitude, No. 739, Rugby, to General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire (Earl Howe, G.C.K.) having called a Grand Lodge on the occasion, it was attended by a large and influential body of Masons from this and most of the other provinces in the kingdom.

The Lodge was held at the George Hotel, when Earl Howe, after expressing the deep regret he felt at the absence of the principal guest, read a letter from Sir Charles, lamenting his inability to attend owing to a severe relapse of a dangerous illness, and enclosing a note from his physician, which was also read, which cast an unforseen gloom upon a meeting that promised to have been one of the most interesting events of its kind.

After lodge, the brethren walked in procession to the field belonging to Brother Bingham, of the College of the Deaf and Dumb, W. M. of the Lodge of Rectitude, where the banquet was provided in the celebrated Indian tent belonging to Brother Russell, of Leamington, by Mr. and Mrs. Blicks, of the George and Eagle hotels. The whole was served in sumptuous and elegant taste, and gave general satisfaction.

The chair was taken by the W. Br. J. W. Broughton Leigh, D.P.G.M., Warwickshire, and P. M. of the Lodge of Rectitude, who was supported by the Earl Howe, P.G.M.; Sir Frederick Fowke, P.G.M., Leicestershire; Br. R. J. Spiers, Grand Sword-bearer of England; General Hunter, the Hon. Major Napier, the Hon. C. L. Butler, Captain Hort (4th Regiment), and C. W. Delsernurdy, Esq., D.P.G.M., Monmouth, &c.

The toast of the evening was proposed by the Chairman, in a most interesting speech, in which he graphically detailed the leading features of Sir Charles Napier's eventful life. It is needless to say, that, notwithstanding the great and unfeigned regret for the unfortunate absence of that gallant General, the toast was received most enthusiastically with military honours, which were led by Brother Machin, of Birmingham. Several other toasts were also given, and the proceedings were further enlivened by the excellent band of the 4th regiment, which was kindly granted by Colonel Gald. During the evening Messrs. Carpenter and Ransford, senior and junior, sang several songs, duets, and glees. Altogether the meeting was a happy one; and although its main intention was frustrated by the absence of their distinguished guest, the Lodge of Rectitude may congratulate themselves on being the promoters of such a gathering, which we trust will not be the last of its kind.

THE SPANISH DANCERS.

A BENEFIT for the company of Spanish Dancers took place on Tuesday, at the St. James's Theatre. These artists appeared five nights at Her Majesty's Theatre. The Engraver has depicted Senora Camera, the principal dancer, in one of her most graceful attitudes.

THE O'BYRNE TESTIMONIAL.

A NUMEROUS meeting of officers of the Royal Navy was held at the United Service Institution, Great Scotland-yard, on Saturday last, the 19th inst., for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to William O'Byrne, Esq., author of the "Naval Biographical Dictionary," published in 1849, when we took occasion to speak of the valuable character of this work.

Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, was to have presided on this interesting occasion; but, owing to the death of a relative, he was unable to attend.

Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., was unanimously elected to the chair; and, in opening the proceedings, bore testimony to the accurate, impartial, and admirable manner in which Mr. O'Byrne had accomplished the laborious task to which he had devoted so many years, by which future generations would be instructed in the history of "the wooden walls of old England" and the gallant deeds of the naval heroes of this age handed down to posterity. Independently of the talent and the persevering labour which Mr. O'Byrne had displayed in the completion of his "Naval Biography," he (Sir Charles Ogle) was aware of the enormous outlay necessarily incurred in its production, and, in common with the members of his profession, regretted that it had not as yet proved remunerative to the author and others interested in its publication; but they had met there on this occasion for the gratifying purpose of marking their sense of the valuable service Mr. O'Byrne had rendered to all the commissioned officers of her Majesty's navy, by a truthful record of the services of each and every one; and, continued the gallant Admiral, turning to Mr. O'Byrne, it is with unspeakable pleasure that I, on the part of the committee, present you with this elegant piece of plate as a testimonial of our esteem and regard for the talent and persevering industry, the truthfulness and the impartiality, you have displayed in the production of a work which has given universal satisfaction to the naval profession; and I will only add, that I hope you will long live to enjoy this and all other marks of distinction to which your merit may entitle you." The gallant Admiral resumed his seat amidst the unanimous applause of the meeting, when the superb piece of plate was presented.

Mr. O'Byrne then rose, and, in an eloquent address, expressed his gratitude for the splendid gift, gracefully acknowledged the hearty co-operation he had received in his six years' labour. "Six long years (said Mr. O'Byrne)—the most important in my life—you are aware, I devoted to it; while, until you handsomely stepped forward, one hundred pounds, secured to me by my publisher at the outset of my labours, the only sum he has yet felt justified in placing at my disposal, and one hundred pounds most unexpectedly presented to me by the Board of Admiralty, were the only pecuniary rewards I had received. Many who entered the service at the time I commenced my work are now commissioned officers of standing; and others, whether in law, divinity, or physic, or in whatever other pursuit they may have embarked, have secured to themselves the means of at least moderate competency. But whatever others may have gained in the shape of worldly advancement, be assured I would not exchange with them; for, whatever my future

GRAND MASONIC BANQUET, AT RUGBY, TO GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G C B.—DRINKING THE GENERAL'S HEALTH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

fortunes may be, the recollection of this day will make me always feel that the years I devoted to the service of the British navy were the best spent part of my life." Mr. O'Byrne then thanked those gallant officers who, with the late Sir Charles Malcolm, formed a committee to recommend to the service, by the influence of their names and example, the meritorious volume. To Captain James Scott, who acted as secretary, and to Messrs. Stilwell, the treasurers, Mr. O'Byrne returned his grateful acknowledgments.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. O'Byrne was loudly cheered, and received the hearty congratulations of his friends.

Captain W. H. Smith moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to their gallant chairman, and took that occasion to state that the "Naval Biography" was a peculiar honour to the navy, inasmuch as it was the work of a landsman. It was surprising that so much correct information should be gathered by a landsman, and not a very old one either. (Hear, hear.)

The gallant Admiral having briefly returned thanks, the meeting separated.

THE SPANISH DANCERS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. W. O'BYRNE, AUTHOR OF THE "NAVAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY."

The testimonial is a handsome silver candelabrum, by Dobson, of Piccadilly, silversmith to the Queen. It bears the following inscription:—

Presented,
With the sum of Four Hundred Guineas, to
WILLIAM RICHARD O'BYRNE, Esq.,
Author of
"The Naval Biography,"
By more than Nine Hundred Naval Officers, who, with the First Lord of the Admiralty, have recorded their names, in token of the high estimation in which that work is held.

THE EGYPTIAN FLEET IN THE HARBOUR OF ALEXANDRIA.

THE LATE M. DAGUERRE.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE EGYPTIAN FLEET.

Alexandria, July 6.

The harbour of Alexandria presents just now rather a formidable appearance, for, in addition to frowning batteries, mounting several hundred guns, many of which point towards the only safe passage for large vessels through the dangerous reefs of sunken rocks which stretch across the mouth of the harbour, the Egyptian fleet, having lately undergone a refit, is seen drawn up in the centre of the anchorage, and consists of five line-of-battle ships and six frigates and corvettes, besides a few steamers. A Turkish steam-frigate, the British war-steamer *Growler*, the Peninsular steamer *Ganges*, a Tunisian brig of war, and an Austrian Lloyd's steamer, add to the interest of the scene.

We are not, however, admirers of war, and hope the Egyptian fleet may never be required to test its present capabilities; and we are quite willing to remember the bravery of Egyptian troops and sailors in Mehemet Ali's lifetime. We have much confidence in the growing sense of nations, and trust any little differences between the Porte and the present Pacha of Egypt may shortly be amicably adjusted.

The British war-steamer *Growler* arrived here some days since from Constantinople, with Sir Stratford Canning's secretary and despatches.

The Peninsular and Orienta steamer *Ganges* arrived off the bar at sun-set on the 3d, but was obliged to lay to for the night, it being too late for the Arab pilot to take the vessel past the reefs; however, she came in early next morning, the 4th, and anchored at 5.30. She had prevailing head winds during the passage out from England.

The mail-steamer *Oriental* arrived at Suez on the 2d of July, with about 80 passengers and the India and China mails.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

DR. LINGARD.

The Rev. John Lingard, D.D., one of the ablest historians which this or any modern country has produced, was a native of Winchester: he was born in 1769—a year of genius—the natal year of Napoleon, Sir Walter Scott, and Wellington. The University of Douay was the place of Lingard's education, and he resided there in a remarkable and troublous time, the breaking out of the first great French Revolution, and not without some danger to himself, as would appear from the following anecdote, which he was wont to narrate. On one occasion, when the disaffection of the populace had risen to such a degree that the military were under arms in the street, the young Lingard was looking out, when he observed an orderly ride rapidly up to the commanding officer, and in a few moments every trooper vaulted into his saddle. Shortly after came a counter order. The authority o the "sovereign people" was declared, and a Mons. De Baix, who had rendered himself obnoxious, was hurried, amidst yells and execrations, *à la lanterne*. The student knew this gentleman, and penetrated the crowd to inquire the cause of his summary punishment; when his dress attracting attention, he heard the cry of "La Calote!" and presently "Le Caloteau à la lanterne!" He took to his heels, darted down a narrow lane, and, thanks to his fleetness of foot, our eminent historian escaped. On another occasion he was compelled to sing the "Ca ira" with a bayonet at his breast.

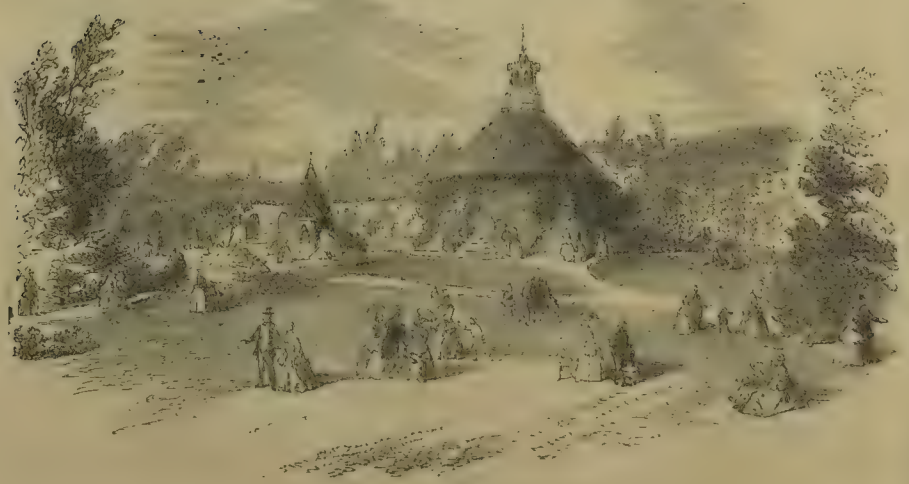
After his ordination to the Roman Catholic priesthood, and previous to his appointment to Hornby, Dr. Lingard held a professorship at, and was vice-principal of, the College of St. Cuthbert, Ushaw, Durham. The rev. gentleman was an unknown and retiring priest at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when, in 1806, he gave from the local press of that town his "History of the Anglo-Saxon Church"—a work

THE LATE REV. JOHN LINGARD, D.D.

that was the first and most efficient effort to attract popular attention towards the ecclesiastical glories of our Saxon forefathers, which are now familiar objects of study and speculation. Of all books, this is the one where may be obtained the greatest insight into the national mind and ways of thought of the Christian Anglo-Saxons. This production was but the pilot sent forth to test the current of public taste: finding that an impartial and liberal-minded priest, without a compromise of any principle, could count on a cordial popularity, the author boldly conceived the design of his "History of England," of which, the first volume appeared in 1819, and, in procuring materials for which, he visited the Vatican Library with various and laborious research, and had the Stuart records in Rome open to his inspection.

On the merits of that history it is now almost superfluous to dilate. More than thirty years of unceasing popularity and unceasing sale have stamped its fame and its worth. Superior to all our other historical productions in its unerring regard to correctness of statement and reference to authority, the work of Dr. Lingard nearly equals in diction the admirable narrative style of that of his great predecessor Hume—a style vastly more suited to historical writing than the eloquence of Macaulay, or even of Edward Gibbon. Dr. Lingard is allowed by all parties to have displayed throughout his book much and singular impartiality, and to have generally verified what he says in his preface in the following words:—"It has been my constant endeavour to separate myself as much as possible from every party, to stand, as it were, aloof, the unconcerned spectator of the passing events, and to record them fairly in these pages, as they came in review before my eyes. That they should always appear to others in the same light in which they appeared to me, I cannot expect; but, before the reader accuse me of prejudice, let him be assured that he is free from prejudice himself." The rest of Dr. Lingard's useful and unobtrusive career may be briefly told. The repeated new editions of his "History of England," also, an English version of the four Gospels, and various other learned publications in pamphlet form, consumed the time unoccupied by religious duty or by converse with the neighbours and friends who continually courted the charms of his society.

For the last forty years of his life, Dr. Lingard held the small and retired preferment belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in the village of Hornby, and here the historian resided, near to Hornby Castle, the seat of his attached and constant friend, Pudsey Dawson, Esq.—This may be noticed in the accompanying Sketch: it owes its first erection to Sir Edward Stanley, a hero of Flodden Field, and its recent beautiful restoration to the taste of Mr. Dawson, its present owner, who was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1845. After a lingering illness, Dr. Lingard closed his mortal career at his house at Hornby on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of 81.* His remains, pursuant to his own



BEULAH SPA, NORWOOD.—THE BLENHEIM FREE DISPENSARY FETE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

request, are to lie at St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw. A void will be long felt in the neighbourhood of Hornby by his death.

The private virtues of Dr. Lingard were as remarkable as his public talents. His whole habits of life were charmingly simple; his nature was kind, his disposition most affectionate. Many agreeable and profitable hours might be passed in his society, his mind was so richly stored, his knowledge so varied, his fund of anecdote so inexhaustible: a pleasantry and good humour pervaded his conversation at all times.

Dr. Lingard never sought controversy in any visits amongst his friends. When questioned on matters of his own faith, he would speak freely; those warmly attached to the Protestant Church or other creeds, widely differing from him in religious principles, never felt restraint in his society, or anticipated any sharpness or acrimony. In personal appearance he was rather above the middle height, and of slender frame; and though he had reached to full four-score years, his dark brown hair was but slightly tinged with gray: his smal dark twinkling eye was singularly expressive, and his countenance bright and animated. The prefixed Portrait is from the miniature taken in 1849, by Mr. Scaife, and engraved for the Library edition of Dr. Lingard's "History of England."

The accompanying Sketch correctly represents the garden front of Dr. Lingard's residence. The small unpretending building, with three windows, is the little chapel built by himself, where, till last autumn, he regularly officiated: a door of communication opened into it from his residence. The lower window of the house lighted the room where he usually sat, and where he wrote the "History of England." His garden consisted of a long strip, taken off a small grass field of about half an acre in extent. Here he passed much of his time. The fruit-trees against the boundary wall had a large share of his attention; they were trained and pruned by his own hand. Here, too, his favourites received honourable sepulture. One of these was his spaniel Ætna, the faithful companion of many years, over whose grave the Doctor has been seen to stand till his eyes filled with tears, when he would exclaim, "Ah, poor Etty!" His other favourites, his cat and his tortoise, and the horse that drew his carriage, all lie within this small domain. The remains of the latter rest beneath the shade of a fine and flourishing oak-tree, reared from an acorn brought by himself from the shores of the Lake of Thrasymene, in 1817.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DR. LINGARD, AT HORNBY.

It has been reported, though on doubtful authority, that very high positions in the Roman Catholic Church were more than once offered to Dr. Lingard. There is, we believe, little or no truth in this; but those who knew his simple habits, and his love of retirement, would not be surprised at his preferring, even to the purple, his peaceful residence in the loveliest locality of the loveliest of England's northern vallies. Such was Dr. Lingard; and the very truth and purity of his nature are stamped upon his English history. An opponent Protestant historian, Mr Keightley, has pronounced that book one of the best of narratives; and there is little doubt, that, whatever may be the feeling with regard to his faith, this work of an humble Roman Catholic priest will ever hold a high rank in the standard literature of England.

Regarding Dr. Lingard's last moments, we have received the following letter, addressed to his publisher, Mr. Dolman, of New Bond-street:—

Lancaster, July 21, 1851.

Sir,—The late Dr. Lingard is represented in some newspaper as afraid of going to bed, because afraid to die. For many years, probably thirty or more, I have had the confidence of the venerated historian as his medical adviser and friend. I beg to state that he never manifested, on any occasion whatever, an unreasonable fear of any kind. He was, in my humble judgment, as wise and good a man, his mind as highly cultivated, and as thoroughly disciplined, as is attainable in this life. During the whole of his last illness he was uniformly cheerful, tranquil, and resigned. Not a word or gesture betrayed complaint, impatience, or dread of any kind. My religious creed is different from his and yours, and I am personally unknown to you; but I know that you were esteemed by Dr. Lingard, and am sure you will take an interest in his posthumous character. You will use this note, or any part of it, with or without my name, as you think proper. I remain, sir, yours very faithfully,

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

M. DAGUERRE.

Louis Jacques Maude Daguerre, whose name is for ever associated with the Photographic process, of which he was the discoverer, died on the 10th instant, in Paris, on the sixty-second year of his age. He was a man of extreme modesty and great personal worth, and devoted to his profession, that of an artist.

Daguerre was favourably known to the world before the announcement of his discovery of the Daguerreotype. His attempts to improve panoramic painting, and the production of dioramic effects, were crowned with the most eminent success. The following pictures attracted much attention at the times of their exhibition:—"The Midnight Mass," "Land-slip in the Valley of Goldau," "The Temple of Solomon," and the "Cathedral of Sainte Marie de Montreal." In these, the alternate effects of night and day—of storm and sunshine—were beautifully produced. To these effects of light were added others, arising from the decomposition of form, by means of which, for example, in the "Midnight Mass," figures appeared where the spectators had just beheld seats, altars, &c.; or, again, as in "The Valley of Goldau," in which rocks tumbling from the mountains replaced the prospect of a smiling valley. The methods adopted in these pictures were published at the same time with the process of the Daguerréotype, by order of the French Government, who awarded an annual pension of 10,000 francs to Daguerre and M. Niepce, Jun., whose father had contributed towards the discovery of the Daguerréotype.

It would appear that Daguerre was led to make some experiments on the chemical changes produced by the solar radiations, with the hope of being enabled to apply the curious phenomena to the production of peculiar effects in his dioramic paintings. As the question of the real part taken by Daguerre, in the process to which he has given his name, has been from time to time discussed, and sometimes to his disadvantage, it appears important that the position should be correctly determined.

In 1802, Wedgwood, of Etruria, the celebrated potter, made the first recorded experiments in photography; and these, with some additional ones by Sir Humphry Davy, were published in the journals of the Royal Institution.

In 1814, Mr. Joseph Nicephore Niepce was engaged in experiments to determine the possibility of fixing the images obtained in the camera obscura; but there does not appear any evidence of publication of any kind previously to 1827, when Niepce was in England, residing at Kew. He then wrote several letters to Mr. Bauer, the celebrated microscopic observer, which are preserved and printed in Hunt's "Researches on Light;" he also sent specimens of results obtained to the Royal Society, and furnished some to the cabinets of the curious, a few of which are yet in existence. These were pictures on metallic plates covered with a fine film of resin.

In 1824 Daguerre commenced his researches, starting from that point at which Wedgwood left the process. He soon abandoned the employment of the nitrate and chloride of silver, and proceeded with his inquiry—using plates of metal and glass to receive his sensitive coatings.

In 1829 M. Vincent Chevalier brought Niepce and Daguerre together, when they entered into partnership to prosecute the subject in common.

For a long time they appear to have used the resinous surfaces only, when the contrast between the resin and the metal plates not being sufficiently great to give a good picture, endeavours were made to blacken that part of the plate from which the resin was removed in the process of *heliography* (sun-drawing), as it was most happily called. Amongst other materials, iodine was employed; and Daguerre certainly was the first to notice the property possessed by the iodine coating of changing under the influence of the sun's rays. The following letter from Niepce to Daguerre on this subject will be read with interest:—

"81, Loup de Varennes, June 24, 1831.

"Sir, and dear Partner,—I had long expected to hear from you with too much impatience not to receive and read, with the greatest pleasure, your letters of the 10th and 21st of last May. I shall confine myself in this reply to yours of the 21st, because, having been engaged ever since it reached me in your experiments on iodine, I hasten to communicate to you the results which I have obtained. I had given my attention to similar researches previous to our connexion, but without hope of success, from the impossibility or nearly so, in my opinion, of fixing in any durable manner the images received on iodine, even supposing the difficulty surmounted of replacing the lights and shadows in their natural order. My results in this respect have been entirely similar to those which the oxide of silver gave me; and promptitude of operation was the sole advantage which these substances appeared to offer. Nevertheless, last year, after you left this, I subjected iodine to new trials, but by a different mode of application. I informed you of the results, and your answer, not at all encouraging, decided me to carry these experiments no farther. It appears that you have since viewed the question under a less desperate aspect, and I do not hesitate to reply to the appeal which you have made. "J. N. Niepce."

From the above and other letters, it is evident that Niepce had used iodine, and abandoned it on account of the difficulty of reversing the lights and shadows. Daguerre employed it also; and, as it appears, with far more promise of success than any obtained by M. Niepce. On the 5th of July, 1833, Niepce died; in 1837 Daguerre and Isidore Niepce, the son and heir of Nicephore Niepce, entered into a definite agreement; and in a letter written on the 1st November, 1837, to Daguerre, Isidore Niepce says, "What a difference, also, between the method which you employ and the one by which I toil on! While I require almost a whole day to make one design, you ask only four minutes! What an enormous advantage! It is so great, indeed, that no person, knowing both methods, would employ the old one."

From this time it is established, that, although both Niepce and Daguerre used iodine, the latter alone employed it with any degree of success, and the discovery of the use of mercurial vapour to produce the positive image clearly belongs to Daguerre. In January, 1839, the Daguerréotype pictures were first shown to the scientific and artistic public of Paris. The sensation they created was great, and the highest hopes of its utility were entertained.

On the 15th June, M. Duchâtel, Minister of the Interior, presented a bill to the Chamber of Deputies relative to the purchase of the process of M. Daguerre, for fixing the images of the camera. A commission appointed by the Chamber, consisting of Arago, Etienne, Carl, Vatout, de Beaumont, Tournorer, Delossert (François), Combarel de Leyval, and Vitet, made their report on the 3rd of July, and a special commission was appointed by the Chamber of Peers, composed of the following peers:—Barons Athalin, Besson, Gay Lussac, the Marquis de Laplace, Vicomte Siméon, Baron Thénard, and the Comte de Noé, who reported favourably on the 30th July, 1839, and recommended unanimously that the "bill be adopted simply and without alteration."

On the 19th of August the secret was for the first time publicly announced in the Institute by M Arago, the English patent having been completed a few days before, in open defiance and contradiction of the statement of M Duchâtel to the Chamber of Deputies, who used these words, "Unfortunately for the authors of this beautiful discovery, it is impossible for them to bring their labour into the market, and thus indemnify themselves for the sacrifices incurred, by so many attempts so long fruitless. This invention does not admit of being secured by patent." In conclusion, the Minister of the Interior said, "You will concur in a sentiment which has already awakened universal sympathy; you will never suffer us to leave to foreign nations the glory of endowing the world of science and of art with one of the most wonderful discoveries that honour our native land."

Daguerre never did much towards the improvement of his process. The high degree of sensibility which has been attained has been due to the experiments of others, principally Englishmen. But this sensibility is now far exceeded by Mr. Fox Talbot, by his preparation of glass plates, which are susceptible of receiving absolutely instantaneous impressions.

M. Daguerre was a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts, of the Academy of St. Luke; and many of his pictures are highly valued by his countrymen.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Claudet, for which M. Daguerre sat in 1846.

BLENHEIM FREE DISPENSARY FETE AT THE BEULAH SPA.

Yesterday week (the 18th), a very interesting *fête champêtre* was given in the grounds of the Beulah Spa, in aid of the funds of the Blenheim Free Dispensary and Infirmary, Blenheim-street, Oxford street, near the Pantheon. This excellent Charity has continued throughout the past year to pursue steadily its career of usefulness and good, by affording medical and surgical assistance in the hour of need to large numbers of the sick poor of the metropolis. During the above period 5463 persons were admitted patients of the institution, and received both medicines and advice suitable to their cases. For admission to such benefits, a "Governor's letter" of recommendation, often difficult to obtain, is not here necessary; each case speaking for itself, and affliction being the appeal requisite, a feature in the management of the institution different from that of all other charities at the West-End of London; and shown by experience to afford the larger amount of aid to the afflicted, particularly in the numerous and urgent cases presenting themselves during epidemics, when even the delay of a few hours has often led to fatal results. No distinction of class or grade, creed or nation, is made, it being sufficient that the applicant be sick and need to receive assistance and succour. With such facilities, the claims upon the institution are naturally very numerous, yet the Charity is entirely dependent for its support upon voluntary contributions; and although the expenses of the last year scarcely exceeded £300, we regret to find that the institution is in debt, to aid in the discharge of which was one of the objects of the *fête* at the Beulah Spa.

In this forest *pleasaunce* the gay company assembled in groups, whilst the band of the Royal Artillery played an excellent selection of pieces; and a fancy fair was held beneath the rustic arcade. Towards evening, an elegant *déjeûner* was served to 200 guests in a pavilion in the dell; the *carte* by Messrs. Pursell, Cornhill; the *fête* concluded with waltzes, polkas, &c.; and the party broke up with the pleasing reflection of having numbered in the day's enjoyment "the luxury of doing good." We should mention that Dr. Burslem, and his fellow stewards, and Mr. N. Bennett, the honorary secretary, greatly contributed by their attentions to the success of the entertainment.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Preferments and Appointments.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Deanery-Rural:* The Rev. J. W. S. Powell, M A., rector of Abinger, to the rural deanery of South-East Stoke, diocese of Winchester. *Rectories:* The Rev. Horace Gilder, to St. Peter, Sandwich, Kent: the Rev. J. Hughes, to Llanvihangel-Cwm Du, Brecon; the Rev. John Smith, to Brisley, with the vicarage of Gateiy annexed; the Rev. W. S. H. Braham, to Peldon, Essex. [The London *Gazette* notifies the Royal licence for the rev. gentleman using the surname of Meadows, instead of that of Braham.] The Rev. Thomas Davidson, to St. Stephen, in Ipswich, Suffolk; the Rev. — Jenkins, to Michaelstone-le-Vedw, Glamorganshire. *Vicarages:* the Rev. H. A. Dixon, to St. Anne, Wandsworth, Surrey; the Rev. T. R. Mayhew, to Dalsham, Suffolk; the Rev. William Samuel Parish, to Cherry-Hinton, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. Richard Kay Haslehurst, to Alrewas, Staffordshire; the Rev. Thomas Rabett Mayhew, to Darsham, with Dunwich, in Suffolk.

An Aged Clergyman.—By the recent death of the Rev. A. Price, M.A., the valuable rectory of Brightwell Salame, of the county of Gloucester, and the vicarage of Down Ampney, in the same county, have become vacant. The rev. gentleman, at the time of his death, was within a few months of his 100th year, and was for upwards of 75 years in the Church.

Testimonials.—The following clergy have lately received testimonials of esteem and respect:—The Rev. John Comins, from the parishioners, on his resigning the curacy of Otterton, Devon; the Rev. William Alfred Hill, late curate of Upminster, Essex, from the parishioners; the Rev. Edward Charles Topham, on his resigning the curacy of Monckton Combe, Somerset, from the parishioners; the Rev. George Tyler, on his resigning the curacy of Bathampton, Somerset, from the parishioners; the Rev. George Napleton Treweeke, from the parishioners of Illogan.

The Law of Burial.—Some months ago, a memorial, addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York, upon the present unsatisfactory state of the law of burial, was extensively circulated amongst the clergy. The result is, that about 4000 of this body have attached their signatures thereto, and the committee who were charged with the management of it have presented it to the archbishops and bishops. No official reply has yet been given, but it is understood that many of the right rev. prelates have signified their willingness to attend to the requisition, and have expressed their approbation of its object.

Free Sittings in Churches.—From a return printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that there are 204,002 free sittings established in the churches built under the Church Building Act, with the aid of grants from the Church Building Commissioners, since the Act 58 George 3, c. 45.

The Rev. Henry Hayman, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, and one of the present masters of the schools (Responsions) in the University of Oxford, has been appointed an assistant master in Charterhouse School, to succeed, next Christmas, the Rev. William Meade, M.A., lately presented to the rectory of Binegar, Somersetshire.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

£10,000 is left to Christ Hospital by the late John Thackeray, Esq., of the Priory, Lewisham, Kent, who was himself a scholar at the Bluecoat School, and had been a governor of that institution since the year 1814, and during his lifetime had given £500 towards its funds. He has also bequeathed £2000 for granting annuities for ever of £10 each to blind persons in the same manner as "Hetherington's" Blind Fund established at Christ's Hospital; has likewise left to the hospital such portion of his library as the Head Classical Master may think proper to select, and has requested of the governors the acceptance of his portrait. Bequeaths to the Female Orphan Asylum, Deaf and Dumb, Philanthropic, Blind Asylum, Royal Kent Infirmary, and the Orphan Asylum, £200 to each; and £100 for the poor of Lewisham; and has directed that his coat of arms be cut on a tablet at the almshouses erected by him at Lewisham, with the following inscription:—"John Thackeray's almshouses for six females, built and endowed by him in the year 1840. He was a magistrate for the county for many years, and died ——— and lies buried in his vault under the parish church." He has remembered his old and faithful servants; to some he has left a legacy of £200 and £100, and to others a year's wages and mourning, and £10 for mourning to each of the six women in the almshouses. Only a few months before his death, he gave £500 to the Benevolent Society of Blues, established for the relief of those educated in Christ's Hospital, who may have become aged, infirm, and in reduced circumstances. Of this Society he was a vice-president. Mr. Thackeray died at Lewisham in May last, and his executors, S. W. Brown and C. A. Smith, Esqrs., proved his will a few days since, his personal property being valued at £70 000.

Mrs. Maria Bowden, of Stroud-green, Croydon, has left to the London Missionary Society £100, British and Foreign Bible Society £100, and to the Surrey Missionary Society, £50.

Mrs. Hannah Brandon, of Westmoreland-place, has bequeathed to the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Synagogue, Bevis Marks, £25; Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Hospital, called "Beth Hollim," in Mile-end-road, £15; and to the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Charity School, called "Shaare Tikva," £10.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The proceedings of the past week have not been characterised by any remarkable deviation from the now settled routine of visitation and examination. The numbers present a much higher average than we calculated upon some time ago; and it seems probable that the "shilling" days will count 70,000 as the general number of visitors. To all appearance, as the period at which the Exhibition is now intended to be closed—the middle of October—draws nigh, the numbers seem likely to increase in a ratio equivalent to the shortness of the time available for its examination. One incident of the week deserves special mention: on Wednesday, 150 persons in the employment of the Duke of Northumberland came from Alnwick to witness the spectacle.

Her Majesty's last visit for some time, as announced in our last, was characterised by a pleasing manifestation on the part of those present, which, under the circumstances, was excusable. On nearly all occasions when the Queen has remained for a time after the admission of the people, there has been a strict adherence to that good taste, which, whilst acknowledging her presence by that excusable curiosity which urged every one to seek to see her, yet always maintained an outward manifestation of satisfaction from breaking forth in any mere ebullition of applause; but on Friday, when the Queen departed, after a lengthy visit, the hearty cheers which broke forth bespoke the good wishes of those whose gratification had been so largely enhanced by her stay.

The arrival of the long desiderated elephant from the museum of Saffron Walden has enabled a better arrangement to be made of the magnificent present of the Nawab Nazim; and the howdah with all its trappings has been mounted upon the back of the stuffed integument of this ponderous animal. Unfortunately for the effect of the arrangement, the howdah and cloth have evidently been made for a very large animal. Still, the use of this extraordinary specimen of Indian skill is much better seen than when placed on a mere platform; and the public must be grateful that they can realise the purpose of so unique a piece of furniture.

Amongst other important matters now engaging the attention of the Executive Committee, is a plan for obtaining a complete record of the contents of the Building as they now stand, and finally classifying them according to the system adopted for the use of the Juries, and so successfully carried out in the arrangements on the British side. This is so important a question, that we cannot do better than quote from the document now in course of circulation to one section of exhibitors as a commencement.

The Executive Committee state that—

"Any successful realisation of the proposed plan must depend upon the co-operation of the exhibitors, and their appreciation of its uses. A merchant, importer, or manufacturer will easily understand the advantage which he would derive from the existence of a systematic collection, always accessible, of specimens of any given kind of raw materials or manufactures, when he had occasion to consult them. It may, therefore, be expected that the interest of each exhibitor will induce him to aid in forming the proposed collection; by presenting, as far as practicable, specimens of the materials or fabrics which he is exhibiting. Every exhibitor hitherto consulted on this subject has cordially welcomed the proposal, and has promised every assistance in carrying it into effect, by freely contributing both actual specimens, and every information concerning them which may be desired.

"In forming the collection, different kinds of treatment will have to be adopted towards the various classes of articles. In respect of the department of Raw Materials, constituting the four first classes of the Exhibition, it will be desirable to collect specimens of the actual articles themselves, and exhibitors will be requested to place small duplicate specimens at the disposal of the Commissioners. But this principle, for reasons of cost, size, &c., will not apply as a general rule to machinery, and articles of cubical bulk, such as metal manufactures, furniture, pottery, sculpture, &c. It is proposed to obtain a record of these, with the permission of the exhibitors, where it may be desirable to have it, by means either of accurate drawings or Talbotypes. Those cases where the representation of the article is preferred to the article itself, will be hereafter pointed out. As respects the remaining classes of the Exhibition, such as all kinds of woven fabrics, in cotton, wool, flax, silk, &c., all felted and laid fabrics, paperhangings, leathers, &c., it is proposed to collect duplicate specimens of the articles themselves."

Every earnest promoter of the Great Exhibition will cordially co-operate in carrying out these views.

Another incident of the past week requires a record. The long-pending arbitration on the claims of the Messrs. Munday for compensation, in consequence of the contract between those gentlemen and the Society of Arts having been voided by the Royal Commission, having been placed in the hands of Mr. R. Stephenson, by mutual consent, that gentleman, acting as sole arbitrator, has awarded £5150, with the expenses, as a full payment for loss, injury, or disappointment, to Messrs. Munday, for the non-fulfilment of the contract, which certainly enabled the active promoters of the Exhibition to proceed with more confidence than they otherwise could have done at the period at which it was made, and, in all probability, did much to promote the future success of the movement. The terms of Messrs. Munday were liberal, and, at the same time, business-like; and we think few persons will be inclined to think they are overpaid on the one hand, or not sufficiently remunerated on the other.

We understand that Mr. Gladstone, one of the Royal Commissioners, has charged Mr. A. Monro to execute for him, in marble, the graceful group of "Paolo and Francesca," engraved at page 32 of our Journal for July 5.

Articles Lost at the Crystal Palace.—The following is a return of things found in the Crystal Palace, which were delivered over to the custody of the police between the 1st of May and the 1st of this month, and were at that last date still unclaimed by their owners:—271 handkerchiefs, 65 bracelets, 183 brooches, 118 parasols, 77 shawl pins, 4 bonnet shades, 14 silk and 9 cotton umbrellas, 46 veils and falls, 2 shirt studs, 57 catalogues and other books, 35 bunches of keys, 44 neck ties, 1 pair of galoshes, 8 lockets, 3 campstools, 16 victorines, 1 pair of slippers, 10 ladies' cuffs, 1 pendulum, 2 coats, 3 card cases, 15 bequet and other chains, 3 knives, 3 pincushions, 28 pair of gloves, 25 walking-sticks, 10 pair of spectacles, 12 eye-glasses, 16 pencil-cases, 3 umbrella cases, 4 rings, 3 fans, 1 silver watch and guard, 1 opera glass, 2 toothpicks, 1 thimble, 30 reticules and baskets, 14 shawls, 2 boxes, 1 petticoat, 2 carpenters' rules, 1 Prussian 5 dollar note, 3 scent-bottles, 1 purse 6d., 1 ditto 1s., 1 ditto 2s. 7d., 1 ditto 2s. 6d., 1 ditto £5 9s 4d., 1 ditto 6d., 1 ditto 11d., 1 ditto 6s. 3d., 3 empty ditto, cash found £2 10s. 0½d.

Lord Stanley left town on Tuesday morning for India, where his Lordship will remain until the approach of the next session of Parliament.

Railways in Ireland.—The following important communication has been addressed to the Earl of Enniskillen by Lord John Russell, in reply to a statement recently submitted to him by a numerous body of Peers and members of the House of Commons connected with Ireland, on the subject of completing and amalgamating the railway system in the north of Ireland:—

Downing-street, 17th July, 1851.—My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have considered the application which has been made to them in a memorial presented to me by your Lordship and others connected with the province of Ulster, relative to the extension of railways in that part of the United Kingdom. Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the advantages which would result from the extension of railways in Ireland upon a system which would be economical, and of the peculiar advantages to be expected from connecting the centres of population and commerce with the agricultural districts of the province of Ulster. They do not, however, conceive themselves warranted in supporting any scheme based upon advances to be made from the public funds. But if it shall be made apparent to them, that a scheme, similar to the one which is recommended in the memorial, is generally desired as the best means of providing railway communication in Ireland, or in the province of Ulster, her Majesty's Government will be disposed to lend their assistance in obtaining legislative authority for establishing such a system. They understand the principle of the proposed system to be, that the interested localities should be responsible, and should guarantee such a security upon their rates as will induce private capitalists to supply the necessary funds. They are of opinion that such a measure should only be carried into effect upon a decided expression on the part of counties or districts of their willingness to be rated to the extent required for the construction and maintenance of the railway in which they may be interested. It appears also essential that a sinking fund should in all cases be provided for the redemption of the debt, and that no guarantee for promoting railways should, together with any other existing liabilities, be allowed to exceed a certain proportion upon the value assessed.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant, J. RUSSELL.—The Earl of Enniskillen.

Church Extension.—The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present season on Monday; the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph in the chair. There were also present the Bishop of Salisbury and Oxford, the Rev. Sir C. Farnaby, Bart; the Reverends Dr. Wordsworth, Robert Triton, H. Howarth, and J. Jennings; Messrs. W. Dacres Adams, A. J. C. Lawrie, Edward Hussey, James Cocks, H. J. Barchard, and Arthur Powell. Thirty applications for aid have been received since the last meeting, including three for additional assistance. Grants of money were made for the following objects:—The building of nine new churches; viz. at Barkisland, in the chapelry of Ripponden, and parish of Halifax; Palmer's Village, or St. Mark's district, Westminster; Dalehead, in the township of Easington, and parish of Slaidburn, Yorkshire; Gorsedd, a district in the parish of Whitford, and Bryntord, near Holywell, Flintshire; Cowpen, in the chapelry of Horton, and parish of Earsdon, Northumberland; Embsay, a township in the parish of Skipton, Yorkshire; Newtown, a district in the parishes of St. Mary, Southampton, and South Stoneham; and St. Michael's district, or Soho-hill, in the parishes of Handsworth, Staffordshire. The rebuilding of the churches of Walney Island, on the coast of Lancashire; Eglwystair Glantaff, near St. Clear's, Carmarthenshire; Pulverbatch, near Shrewsbury; and Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury. The enlargement of, or re-arrangement of seats in the churches at Clifton-on-Teme, Worcestershire; Hatfield, near Bromyard, Herefordshire; Guston, near Dover; Lower Swell, near Stow-in-the-Wold; St. Margaret's, York; St. Bride's Major, near Bridgend; Fradeswell, near Stone, Staffordshire; Purleigh, near Malton, Essex; Kilgerran, near Cardigan, Pembrokeshire; and St. Jude's, Southwark.

On Monday a party of female emigrants, thirty-six in number, being the eighteenth consignment under the auspices of the Female Emigration Society, left London by the Blackwall Railway, to embark on board the *Northumberland*, lying off Gravesend. Their destination is Port Phillip, to which colony two other parties have been despatched, of whom very favourable accounts have been received. The applications latterly for the means to emigrate have considerably decreased—a result owing, it is said, to the generally increased facilities of obtaining employment and the payment of better wages.

Lord Dunsandle will succeed to the vacancy in the representative peerage of Ireland, caused by the decease of that most upright and consistent politician the late Earl of Charleville.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Representation of Limerick.—Lord Arundel and Surrey has accepted the invitation of the Limerick electors to represent their borough. In his address he refers them to his fourteen years of public life for his political principles, and says:—"The name of Limerick has been long distinguished, in the annals of Ireland, for her sufferings and exertions in the cause of religious freedom. To represent such a city, at such a time as the present, will necessarily demand all the efforts and all the powers of which I am possessed. I trust the day will come when perfect equality of religious rights will be permitted throughout the United Kingdom; when religious obedience will be no longer branded as inconsistent with the duty of a patriot; and every portion of her Majesty's subjects will possess full liberty of serving God according to their conscientious convictions, undisturbed by the officious interference of the state in their system of church government. But while the struggle lasts, I should consider myself a deserter if I did not accept an honourable opportunity of incurring my share of duty and of labour. Waiving, therefore, my own wishes, which would induce me at present to remain out of Parliament, I respond with sincere gratitude to the call which you have made upon me."

Scarborough Election.—Mr. G. F. Young, the Protectionist candidate, was returned M.P. for this borough, by a majority of 33 over his rival, Lord Mulgrave, Ministerialist. The numbers were—Young, 314; Mulgrave, 281: majority, 33.

The importation of foreign grain, cheese, &c., into Liverpool for the fortnight ending 16th July, 1851, amounted to 136 303 bushels wheat, 244 sacks ditto, 11,761 sacks flour, 16,897 barrels ditto, 214,398 bushels Indian corn, 6519 bags ditto, 12,560 bushels barley, 9160 bushels oats, 138 sacks ditto, 2700 bushels rye, 47,240 bushels beans, 10,280 bushels peas, 150 bags ditto, 1683 boxes cheese, 155 cases ditto.

Railway Competition.—The Midland and Great Northern Railway Companies are struggling in a most extraordinary manner for the Exhibition traffic from Leeds and the neighbouring locality. On Tuesday, the third-class fare from Leeds to London and back were only 4s. 6d. by the Great Northern, and 5s. by the Midland, with a prospect of a still further reduction, each company having announced the determination to be 6d. lower than its competitor.

A number of Poles engaged in the Hungarian revolution, and who have recently arrived in this country from Turkey, left Southampton for Havre on Tuesday night. The expense to the English Government of those Hungarians and Poles who have been recently released from captivity in Turkey, through the interference of Sir Stratford Canning, is about £2000. This expense has been incurred in preserving the refugees from starvation while in this country and in shipping them to America. Many of the refugee officers have not been under the necessity of receiving assistance from the British Government. Two more batches of Hungarian refugees are shortly expected from Constantinople. Amongst the last party will probably be Kossuth and his family.

Lamentable Occurrence.—A very shocking and fatal accident occurred at Chorley, Lancashire, on Monday. Mr. Henry Hordern Fazakerley, a young gentleman, 19 years of age, who had recently come into possession of Gillibrand Hall estate, and other large property, by the death of his father, was at Chorley on a visit, in company with his friend, Mr. Tempest Green, son of Admiral Sir Andrew P. Green, and on Monday they were invited to descend a coal mine, in which there was a good deal of foul air, to look at the works. The colliery was that of Mr. Jonathan Blundell and Sons. In company with them, the underlooker of the works (Mr. Billinge) and a sinker, named William Taylor, descended the shaft, 208 yards deep, and they took with them a blazing tar-rope to give light. Shortly after their descent a boy at the mouth of the pit observed a rush of air up the shaft, as if an explosion had taken place, and gave an alarm. The son of Mr. Billinge and others went down in search of the parties (after shouting down the shaft without getting an answer), but the air was so foul that it was some hours before they could venture to the bottom. The result was, as may be surmised, that the whole of the party, four in number, had perished, leaving no one to tell the melancholy circumstances immediately leading to the accident. The bodies of Mr. Fazakerley, Mr. Green, and their companions were recovered about midnight; and there is no doubt, from their scorched and disfigured state, that they had ignited the carburetted hydrogen gas so fatal in coal-mines, and fallen a sacrifice to the imprudence which had dictated the use of an unprotected light in place of a Davy lamp.

Taking the Veil.—On Wednesday, last week, eight young women made their "profession" in Glasgow, by resigning the white veil of the postulant, and assuming the black veil of the nun. The ceremony took place in St. Andrew's Catholic chapel, Great Clyde-street, and is described as having been one of a highly imposing character—the Catholic clergy from nearly every part of the western district having been present. The young ladies were—Miss March and Miss Condon, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Robertson, Miss B. A. Mackintosh, Misses Hannah and Mary O'Swainey, and Miss Barry.

Thunder-storm.—On Friday evening, last week, the town of Sunderland was visited by a destructive thunderstorm. From a vessel lying in the roads, a large ball of fire, of a blue colour tinged with red, appeared to descend and fall upon the lower part of the town. This was immediately followed by a tremendous peal of thunder, resembling a salvo of artillery. The sky for several moments was completely illuminated with sheet lightning, which was followed immediately by a heavy shower of rain. The electric fluid struck the chimney of a house in Burleigh-street, which was shattered to pieces, and the bricks strewn in all directions, and breaking in the roof. A boy named Baily was struck with lightning. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and expired the same evening at nine o'clock. In a neighbouring house in the same street, as Mrs. Woodcock, a married woman, was sitting sewing her husband's clothes in an upper room, the electric fluid struck the needle and thimble on her finger, and she received a powerful shock and was thrown down on the floor, and when taken up she was found to have completely lost her speech and hearing. She was immediately attended by Mr. Dickson, surgeon, and recourse was had to galvanism. The apparatus was brought, and a gentle current of the electric fluid was passed through her frame for about a quarter of an hour, when she again received her speech and hearing, and, although extremely weak, she is likely to recover. During the whole evening the street was crowded by a dense mass of people, and the greatest excitement prevailed. This violent storm was of short duration, and about two hours afterwards the sky became calm, clear, and serene.

The Liverpool Magistracy and the Orange Procession.—A meeting of the magistrates was held on Friday, last week, to take into consideration a letter from Sir George Grey, relative to the late procession, and the disturbances consequent thereon. On the 6th instant, Sir George transmitted to the mayor a memorial sent from an individual in Liverpool to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that, to make the procession formidable and effective, the Liverpool lodges were to be strengthened by auxiliaries from Ireland and the different towns in Lancashire; that they had been supplied with abundant money by certain partisans for the purchase of new and showy flags; and that, in anticipation of opposition, they had provided themselves with swords and fire-arms. This communication was handed to Mr. Dowling, the head constable, who, it is said, doubted the statements that it contained, and did not apprehend any disturbance. A meeting of magistrates was subsequently held, and on a vote being taken whether any measures should be adopted to prevent the procession, six voted for and nine against any measure being taken. The procession did take place, and the serious riots noticed last week ensued; several persons being wounded, and some lives lost. The letter of Sir George Grey inquired why the procession was not prohibited; secondly, why it was not stopped when the peace was broken; and, thirdly, why the information furnished was not more accurate? The Mayor, Mr. Adam Hodgson, and Mr. Mansfield were appointed a committee to frame a reply. Mr. Dowling is also to prepare a report. [Two of the wounded men, named Malin and Jones, have died of their wounds, and inquests have been commenced, which have not been concluded.]

Riot.—For some time past an extraordinary degree of excitement has prevailed in a little village named Cambden, in Worcestershire, a place where the head offices of the contractors for the formation of a line of road through the Muckleton Tunnel are situated, in consequence of a party warfare being carried on between the officers of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Company and a contractor of the name of Marchant, with whom the company had some differences on the subject of the completion of his contract; in consequence of which it was resolved that that part of the line should be also taken in hand by Messrs. Peto and Betts, the contractors for the whole line, with the above exception, between Oxford and Worcester. To this end, upon several occasions during the past month, Mr. Marchant has been requested to desist from keeping on any workmen; but, he having refused, physical force was resorted to. The agents of Messrs. Peto and Betts were ordered to collect about 500 men, and march them on last Sunday night to Muckleton tunnel, in order to be the first on the ground, and prevent Mr. Marchant's men from pursuing their work on the Monday. On reaching the Worcester end of the tunnel, Mr. Cowdery, with 200 men from Evesham and Wyre, with their pickaxes and shovels, was met by Mr. Marchant, who dared any one of Messrs. Peto and Betts's men to pass the bridge, on pain of being shot, Mr. Marchant himself being well supplied with pistols. Mr. Brunel, engineer of the line, finding expostulation unavailing, gave peremptory orders for Messrs. Peto and Betts' men to proceed and take everything on the line. A rush was them made by the men, which for a few seconds was repelled with great force by Marchant and his men, and the consequence was that several heads were broken, and three men had their shoulders dislocated. A man in the employ of Marchant having drawn pistols, he was seized upon, and his head nearly severed in two. Marchant then left Messrs. Peto and Betts' men for an hour in undisputed possession of the ground; but at the expiration of that time he returned with some three dozen policemen from the Gloucester constabulary, and some privates of the Gloucester Artillery, accompanied by the two magistrates of the place, who immediately commenced reading the Riot Act. At this juncture a *melée* had taken place on a high embankment, and here several broken limbs were the result of the conflict. About four o'clock, Mr. Charles Watson, of Warwick, arrived with upwards of 200 men, and the Great Western Company also sent a similar number, in order to expel Marchant. The magistrates here told Marchant's men to commence their work, but no sooner was the order given than Messrs. Peto and Betts's agents were directed to stop work, even by force, if necessary. Marchant now finding resistance useless, gave in, and he and Mr. Brunel adjourned, in order to come to some amicable settlement. In their absence a small batch of navvies again met, and one of them had his little finger bitten off, and another his head severely wounded. Ultimately it was arranged that Messrs. Cubitt and Stephenson were to act as arbitrators, and that the works were to be suspended for a fortnight.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Consol Market has been rather firmer for the last few days, a rise of ¼ per cent. on Tuesday having been since maintained. Monday's opening price was 96½ ⅝, for Money, improving on Tuesday to 96⅝ ¾, and remaining at the same quotation until the close of the week's business. Exchequer Bills have fluctuated between 49 to 52 and 50 to 53 premium. India Bonds maintain former prices. The week has been unmarked by any occurrence affecting the Stock Markets, but the value of money is a shade higher. At the close of the week prices were, for Bank Stock, 215½; Consols, 96⅝; New 3¼ per Cent. Annuities, 98⅛; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 7⅜; India Stock, 263; India Bonds, £1000, 61 pm; India Bonds, under £1000, 59 pm; South Sea Stock, 107½; Consols for Account, 96⅝; India Stock for Account, 263; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 49 pm; Ditto, Small, 52 pm.

The Foreign Market has been heavy during the week, Mexican ranging on Monday from 30 to ¼, improving on Tuesday, in consequence of purchases, to 30⅝ ¾. The latter quotation has been since improved to 30⅞. Sardinian Scrip is still out of favour, having ranged from ⅝ to 1½ dis. Spanish 5 per Cents range lower, in consequence of the price coming lower from Madrid. Business, however, during the week has been very limited, and the close was marked by dulness, and a tendency to lower prices. Quotations are—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 91; Chilian Bonds, Six per Cent., 104½; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 15⅞; Mexican Five per Cent., ex Jan. Coups., 30⅞, ex d.; Portuguese, Five per Cents., 87½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 34½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., Small, 100⅞; Sardinian Bonds, Five per Cent., Scrip, 1½ dis; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 20⅞; Ditto, Passive, 5⅜; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 38½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 31½; Belgian, Five per Cent., 102; Dutch, Four per Cent., Certificates, 93.

The Share Market has been firmer, and some *bonâ fide* purchases assisted in restoring a slight degree of animation. Notwithstanding, great caution is exercised with regard to any business of extent, and the failure of two firms at Liverpool has revived the apprehensions of a fresh inundation of Stock from that quarter. Consequently, at the close of business, the Market, although steady, did not show such an upward tendency as might have been anticipated from the extraordinary increase in the traffic returns. Closing figures are—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Aberdeen, 9⅝; Caledonian, 9⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Eastern Counties, 6½; East Lancashire, 13⅞; Great Northern, 16⅝, Ditto, Halves, B, 12⅞; Great Western, 83⅞; Ditto, £17, 14½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 47⅞; Ditto, Fifths, 2⅝; London and Blackwall, 6⅝; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94; London and North-Western, 122⅞; London and North-Western, Quarter Shares, 25⅝; London and South-Western, 83½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26⅝; Ditto, Manchester and Lincoln Union, 1; Midland, 38½; Ditto, £50, 13; Newmarket, 7½; North British, 6⅞; North Staffordshire, 8; South Eastern, 21½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18; York and North Midland, 18.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, with guarantee, 29 ex int; Buckinghamshire, 17⅝ ex int; East Lincolnshire, 33½; Hull and Selby, 103; Ditto, Quarters, 23; London and Greenwich, 11½; Northern and Eastern, 64; South Staffordshire, 6⅞; Wear Valley (£25 paid), 25; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 45½ ex int.

Preference Shares.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 2, par; Great Northern, 12⅝; London and South Western, New, 7⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6, 3½; North British, 4⅞; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 4⅞.

Foreign.—East Indian (£16 paid), 18½ ex int; Northern of France, 14½ ex int; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4⅝ ex int.

Friday Afternoon.—Consols have been far from active to-day. In prices, however, very little alteration can be noticed. The Three per Cents—Money—have been done at 96⅝, and for the Account 96⅞. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents are 98½; Bank Stock, 215½ to 216½; India Stock, 263; India Bonds, 58s to 62s; and Exchequer Bills, 48s to 52s pm. Sardinian Stock is 1 to 1½ dis. In other foreign securities, as well as in Railway Shares, next to nothing doing.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—A fair average supply of English wheat, 2050 quarters, has been received fresh up to our market this week coastwise, but the receipts by land carriage this morning were small. On the whole, the show of samples of both red and white was limited, and, although the attendance of buyers was far from numerous, a good clearance was effected at Monday's prices. The imports of foreign wheat have been confined to 8510 quarters. Selected qualities sold without difficulty, at full rates of currency; but all low and middling kinds commanded very little attention, yet we had no sellers on lower terms. In floating cargoes very few sales took place, but the number off Falmouth has not increased during the present week. We had a very small show of barley; hence, in some cases, rather more money was obtained for grinding parcels. Malt, the supply of which was very moderate, sold slowly, at late rates. There was a better sale for oats, at an advance in the quotations of from 6d to 1s per quarter. The supply on offer was limited. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour without alteration.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 2050; barley, —; malt, 2000; oats, 470; flour, 2260. Irish, —. Foreign: wheat, 8510; barley, 180; malt, —; oats, 6880; flour, 2570 sacks, 2470 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s to 43s; ditto, white, 37s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 32s to 42s; ditto, white, 37s to 44s; rye, 24s to 27s; grinding barley, 21s to 25s; distilling ditto, 23s to 26s; malting ditto, 24s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 51s; brown ditto, 44s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 54s; Chevalier, 54s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 20s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 23s; tick beans, new, 28s to 30s; ditto, old, 29s to 30s; grey peas, 27s to 30s; maple, 28s to 31s; white, 27s to 28s, boilers, 28s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 38s; Suffolk, 28s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 31s per sack. *Foreign*: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s —s; barley, —s —s; oats, —s —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s —s per quarter. American flour, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel; French, 28s to 34s per sack.

The Seed Market.—A few parcels of new rapeseed have been disposed of, at £24 per last. New caraway has been offered at 36s per cwt. Canary may be had on somewhat lower terms. All other seeds, as well as cakes, are very dull, at last week's prices.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 48s. Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 5s 0d to 7s 0d. Tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £25 to £27 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £7 0s to £7 10s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 42s to 45s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 7d; barley, 25s 6d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 31s 5d; peas, 28s 6d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 42s 0d; barley, 25s 1d; oats, 21s 8d; rye, 28s 6d; beans, 31s 6d; peas, 28s 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—A fair amount of business has been doing in common sound Congou, at 10d to 10½d per lb. In green qualities, the supplies of which on offer are large, very few sales have taken place; but we have no actual decline to notice in prices.

Sugar.—For most kinds of raw sugar, the demand has been somewhat heavy during the whole of the week, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a downward tendency. Good to fine Barbadoes has sold at 37s 6d to 41s 6d; good yellow Mauritius, 36s 6d to 37s 6d; and white Benares, 41s to 41s 6d per cwt. Refined goods have met a slow sale, at 46s 6d for brown lumps. No change in crushed.

Coffee.—Most plantation kinds have been in fair request; but ordinary qualities have met a dull sale, Ceylon being quoted at 37s 6d per cwt, at which about 500 bags have changed hands.

Rice.—Not the slightest improvement can be noticed in this market. Good white Bengal is selling at 9s 6d to 10s per cwt.

Provisions.—Foreign butter is in good request, at a further advance of 5s per cwt. Irish butter firm, at 1s to 2s higher. Carlow, Clonmel, and Waterford, landed, 70s to 73s; Cork, 70s to 74s; Limerick, 65s to 68s; Tralee, 64s per cwt. English has improved 2s per cwt. Fine weekly Dorset, 82s to 84s; fine Devon, 72s to 76s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 11s per dozen lbs. Bacon has improved 1s to 2s per cwt. Waterford sizable, landed, 52s to 57s; heavy, 50s to to 52s; Limerick sizable, 50s to 54s per cwt. Lard dull, at 50s to 51s for fine kegs, and 54s to 60s for bladders. Hams heavy.

Tallow.—For the time of year, a good business is doing in our market, at extreme quotations, P Y C, on the spot, being held at 37s 9d to 38s per cwt. Town tallow, 37s per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 1d per 8 lb.

Oils.—Southern oil has advanced £1 per ton. Seal is held for rather more money. Linseed and most other oils are a dull sale.

Hay and Straw.—New meadow hay, £3 0s to £3 12s; old ditto, £3 10s to £4 8s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 12s per load.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, at full prices. East India, proof, is quoted at 1s 3d; and Leewards, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per gallon. No change in brandy. A few parcels have sold for export. Corn spirits as last advised.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily. About 20,000 bales have been disposed of, at about stationary prices. Privately the demand has ruled heavy.

Coals.—Lambley, 13s 3d; Denison, 13s; Hartlepool, 14s 9d; Kelloe, 14s 6d; South Kelloe 13s 6d; Seymour Tees, 13s; Cowpen Hartley, 13s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—From nearly the whole of the plantations, especially from those in Kent, the reports respecting the appearance of the bine are very unfavourable; nevertheless, very little business is doing in our market, at last week's prices. The duty is called £75,000 to £90,000:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 84s. to 100s.; Weald of Kent do., 80s to 100s.; Sussex do., 84s. to 94s. per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts in to-day's market was limited, the demand for that description of stock ruled very inactive, at prices barely equal to those of Monday last, and a total clearance was with difficulty effected. We had a very dull inquiry for sheep, the numbers of which were seasonably large, but we have no actual fall to notice in their value, the finest old Downs selling at 3s 10d per 8lb. In lambs, comparatively little business was doing, yet their quotations were fairly supported. Prime small calves moved off steadily, at full prices. Otherwise, the veal trade ruled heavy. In pigs, next to nothing was doing. Milch cows, with their small calf, were selling at from £14 to £18 each.

Per 8 lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, prime South Downs, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large coarse calves, 2s 6d to 3s 2d, prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, large hogs, 2s 6d to 3s 2d, neat small porkers, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Total supplies: beasts, 494, cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 12,800, calves, 290; pigs, 300. Foreign: beasts, 100; sheep, 500, calves, 98. Scotch: beasts, 75; sheep, 27.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand was in a very depressed state at barely stationary prices. The supplies offering were large.

Per 8 lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 4d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 10d. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 18.

BANKRUPTS.

R ACRES, Jun, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire, innkeeper. R MATTY, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames-street, fancy colour paper manufacturer. H C FROST, Russell-square, boarding-house keeper. R SUMMERS, Bath-street, City-road, pawnbroker. W BRUNSKILL, Paternoster-row, ribbon-manufacturer. W BUCHANAN, Gerard-street, Soho, picture-dealer. W H BARRETT, Gloucester, miller. J WELCH, Nantwich, Chester, coach-builder. G L OWENS, woollen-draper, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M ROSS, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, brick and tile maker. W S JACK, Lanark, merchant. J JACKSON and CO, Glasgow, commission agents.

Tuesday, July 22.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, July 21.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Lieut-Col T Blanshard to be Colonel, vice Thomson; Brevet Major H F Wulff to be Lieut-Col, vice Blanshard; Second Capt W G Hamley to be Captain, vice Wulff; First Lieut C Sim to be Second Captain, vice Hamley; Second Lieut A a'Court Fisher to be First Lieut, vice Sim.

BANKRUPTS.

S C BEASTALL and W MATHER, High-street, Kensington, linendrapers. S DIXON, Leeds, Yorkshire, draper. A HEILBRONN and J HARRISON, Great St Helen's, City, drysalters. J MITCHELL, Camden-street, Camden Town, builder. Z WARREN, Ardleigh, Essex, miller. G E DEELEY, Brunswick-terrace, Trinity-street, Dover-road, iron-founder. G KEMPSON, Clifton, Bedfordshire, pork butcher. J ROYCE, Nottingham, currier. T PAINTER, Oakhampton, Devonshire, builder. B V BURGE, Taunton, Somersetshire, saddler. W PASHLEY and F PASHLEY, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturers. W MOONEY and T WILSON, Liverpool, corn-merchant. G J J GRANT Liverpool, tobacco-broker. T BROWN Sunderland, ship-owner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

TAYLOR and CAMERON, Edinburgh, cattle-dealers.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst, Lady Blantyre, of a son and heir.——On the 16th inst, the Lady Julia Bouwens, of a daughter.——On the 17th inst, the wife of Lieut-Col Vicars, Royal Engineers, of a son.——On the 18th inst, the wife of the Rev J Turner, of Wartling, of a son.——The wife of the Rev Charles Vansittart, rector of Shottesbrook, Berks, of a son.——On the 20th inst, at the Rectory, Fladbury, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev James Hughes, of Glen Rheidal, Cardiganshire, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, Lieutenant-Colonel John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, of her Majesty's 32d Regiment, son of the late Bishop of Nova Scotia, to Julia Selina, daughter of Sir Frederic Thesiger, M.P.——On the 2d of May, Captain James Ross Arrow, 15th Regiment M N I, to Alice Sarah, youngest daughter of T B Davis, Esq., of Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire.——On the 15th inst, Joseph Dalton Hooker, M D, to Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev J S Henslow, Rector of Hitcham.——On the 19th inst, John Forbes Clark, Esq, only son of Sir James Clark, Bart, Attaché to H M Embassy at Paris, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Mr Justice Coltman.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst, John F Cathcart, Esq, of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Hon David Cathcart, of Alloway, one of the senators of the College of Justice.——On the 16th inst, the Rev R J Ogle, M A, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, in the 26th year of his age.——On the 18th inst, the Dowager Lady Mackworth, relict of the late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart, in her 85th year.——On the 19th inst, aged 59, Francis Newman Rogers, Esq, Q.C., Bencher of the Inner Temple and Recorder of Exeter.

MARRIAGE OF LORD EDWARD FITZALAN HOWARD AND MISS TALBOT.

This marriage, on the subject of which so much interest has been excited during the past three months, was solemnised on Tuesday, at the chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, in Warwick-street. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Truro were among the earliest to arrive at the chapel. They were shortly joined by the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey, Lord and Lady Foley, &c. The noble bridegroom was early in attendance. At a few minutes before eleven o'clock Miss Talbot arrived, in company with her guardian, the Countess of Newburgh. The bride was attended by a train of six bridesmaids, Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, Lady Victoria Fitzalan Howard, Miss Mostyn, Miss Berkeley, Miss Searle, and Miss Fitzgerald. Miss Talbot was magnificently attired, and looked exceedingly beautiful.

The ceremony commenced with the delivery of an exhortation to the betrothed pair by the Rev. M. A. Tierney, private chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. The Rev. Dr. Doyle, of St. George's Catholic Cathedral (who, it will be remembered, is one of the bride's guardians), advanced to the front of the altar, and proceeded with the marriage service, as prescribed by the rules of the Roman Catholic Church. The Lord Chancellor (in the absence from this country of the Prince Doria Pamphili, who was to have officiated) gave the bride away.

Dr. Doyle was assisted in the ceremony by the priests attached to the chapel, the Rev. Dr. Maguire, the Rev. E. Hearn, the Rev. W. Wylds, and the Rev. R. M'Mullen.

The ceremony of the mass followed the conclusion of the marriage rite, and, when this had been completed, the parties retired to the sacristry of the chapel, where the usual record of the marriage was signed, and attested among the first by the Lord Chancellor.

The noble bride and bridegroom, on leaving the chapel, drove to the Countess of Newburgh's residence, in Wilton-crescent, where a *déjeûner* was served to a select circle; after which the happy pair left town for Tillingbourne, the beautiful seat of the Duke of Norfolk, near Dorking.

The bridal costume was furnished by Mr. A. Blackborne, of John-street, Oxford-street; and the bride's bouquet was obtained from Mr. Harding, of Clifford-street.

In the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk celebrated the happy event by a grand reception at Norfolk House, for which a large number of invitations were issued.

A superb bride-cake was designed and made for the occasion by Mr. Hayward, confectioner to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. We have engraved this beautiful cake upon the next page. The upper figure represents Harvest; the cake is wreathed with white roses and orange blossom; around the base are emblematic figures, bearing cornucopiæ and flags; the whole supported by three lions and three Talbot dogs in gold, upon a stand covered with crimson velvet.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON MONDAY NEXT.

We select the following suggestions to observers, from an interesting letter addressed to the *Times*, by Mr. J. R. Hind, the astronomer:—The approaching eclipse of the sun on Monday, July 28, is the only one that will be total in parts easily accessible from this country for many years to come; and for this reason it is not improbable many Continental tourists may be inclined to locate themselves on the line of the total phase, in order to witness the grand natural phenomena that occur on such occasions.

The last total eclipse of the sun visible in London took place in April, 1715, and there will be no other till the morning of August 19, 1887. The eclipse of the present year will be total in the southern parts of Norway and Sweden, in northern Prussia, Poland, and Russia; the principal places within the zone covered by the moon's shadow being Christiania, Bergen, the well-known port of Gothenburg, Carlskrona, Dantzic, Königsberg, and Warsaw. The eclipse will be more or less visible to the whole of North America, the North Atlantic Ocean down to the 30th degree of latitude, the whole of Europe, and the northern part of Africa. The total eclipse will commence on the N.W. coast of North America, near Queen Charlotte's Island, traversing the continent of America, over the Rocky Mountains, to the Slave Lake, which will be in entire darkness at 1h. 30m. P.M. Greenwich time. Afterwards, the central line passes over Melville Peninsula into Greenland, where it arrives at 2h. 5m. Hence it passes north of Iceland, and reaches the coast of Norway, at a place called Brække, about forty miles north of Bergen, the total eclipse extending at this time over a zone 150 miles broad. Its after course lies in the direction of the town of Elbing, near the coast of Prussia, between Dantzic and Königsberg, thence across the south-west of Russia, near Kobrin, in the province of Grodno, Jitomir, and Ivanovka, to the Sea of Azof, which will be involved in darkness about 6h. P.M. local time, while the sun is yet at a considerable altitude in the heavens.

By a special calculation of the circumstances of the phenomena for Christiania, we find the total eclipse will begin at 3h. 46m. 3s. P.M., mean time at that place, and end at 3h. 48m. 47s., so that the duration of the total darkness will be 2m. 44s. Similarly, by calculating the conditions for Gothenburg, in Sweden, it appears that the total phase will commence at 3h. 54m. 49s. P.M., and end at 3h. 58m. 7s. local time. At Dantzic, the last ray of the sun will vanish at 4h. 30m. 55s. P.M., the darkness ending at 4h. 33m. 59s. At Königsberg this phase will commence at 4h. 38m. 8s., and end at 4h. 41m. 13s. The sun will be hidden at Bergen 3m. 22s., at Carlskrona 3m. 19s., and at Warsaw 1m. 57s.

In London, about 82-100ths of the sun's disc will be covered by the moon, and although some degree of obscurity must necessarily take place, it is not likely to be very great. The gloom, however, is usually of a peculiar nature, sensibly different from that caused by a clouded sky; and if the heavens are overcast at the time, a mist has sometimes risen as the greatest phase approached, giving the surrounding landscape the same appearance that we notice early on a dull October morning. In the metropolis, the Eclipse will commence at 4 minutes after 2 o'clock P.M., and will end at ½ past 4; the middle, or greatest phase, will take place at 12 minutes after three o'clock, and at this moment the sun will appear as a narrow crescent, having the convex border towards the horizon.

Great preparations have been made for securing proper observations on the 28th. English, French, and American astronomers will locate themselves at various points in Sweden and Norway. The Russian Government have equipped six stations, with three observers at each; and the Prussian astronomers will arrange themselves at different places near the shores of the Baltic. If the weather prove favourable, we may expect observations along the whole course of the moon's shadow, from the western coast of Norway, where it enters Europe, to the Sea of Azof. The results can hardly fail to improve our knowledge of the physical constitution of the sun, with which the corona and red flames appear to be connected. A very fair idea of the nature of these phenomena may be obtained from the diagrams exhibiting at the Polytechnic Institution, which, with the accompanying description, as evincing the care taken to present faithful views of scientific subjects to the public reflect much credit on the parties concerned. We are indebted to this source for the accompanying Illustration, showing the course of the Shadow in the Eclipse through Europe.

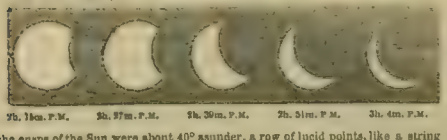
The following is from the *Illustrated London Almanack*:—

The subjoined appearances of the Sun are prepared for the latitude of London, but are sufficiently near for the whole of the country.

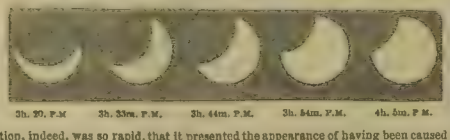
In 1836, on May 15, an eclipse of the Sun was annular at Jedburg, in Roxburghshire; and Mr. Baily, late President of the Royal Astronomical Society, went there for the purpose of witnessing certain singular appearances which had been recorded as having taken place in former eclipses. Baily, in an account of the observed phenomena, furnished to the Astronomical Society, observes, "when

MAP OF EUROPE, SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE SHADOW IN THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JULY 28, 1851.

SUCCESSIVE APPEARANCES OF THE SUN DURING HIS ECLIPSE, ON JULY 28, 1851, PRECEDING THE GREATEST PHASE, AS SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE WHICH DOES NOT INVERT, AT



SUCCESSIVE APPEARANCES OF THE SUN DURING HIS ECLIPSE, ON JULY 28, 1851, AFTER THE GREATEST PHASE, AS SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE WHICH DOES NOT INVERT, AT



APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AT THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF 1836, MAY 15, AS SEEN BY MR. F. BAILY.

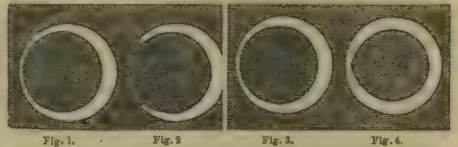


Fig. 1. Fig. 2 Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

the cusps of the Sun were about 40° asunder, a row of lucid points, like a string of bright beads, irregular in size and distance from each other, *suddenly* formed round that part of the circumference of the Moon that was about to enter, or which might be considered as having just entered, on the Sun's disc. Its formation, indeed, was so rapid, that it presented the appearance of having been caused by the ignition of a fine train of gunpowder. (See Fig. 1.) My surprise, however, was great on finding that these luminous parts, as well as the dark intervening spaces, increased in magnitude, some of the contiguous ones appearing to run into each other like drops of water; for, the rapidity of the change was so great, and the singularity of the appearance so fascinating and attractive, that the mind was or the moment distracted, and lost in the contemplation of the scene. (See Fig. 2.) Finally, as the Moon pursued her course, these dark intervening spaces were stretched out into long, black, thick, parallel lines. (See Fig. 3.) Fig. 4 represents a *continuation* of the same phenomenon; when, all at once, the long threads *suddenly* broke and wholly disappeared, leaving the circumferences of the Sun and Moon in those points, as in the rest, comparatively smooth and circular; and the Moon perceptibly advanced on the face of the Sun. After the formation of the annulus thus described, the Moon preserved its usual circular outline during its progress across the Sun's disc, till its opposite limb again approached the border of the Sun, and the annulus was about to be dissolved; when (all at once), the limb of the Moon being at some distance from the edge of the Sun, a number of long, black, thick parallel lines, exactly similar in appearance to the former ones above mentioned, *suddenly darted forward* from the Moon and joined the two limbs as before; and the same phenomena were thus repeated, but in an inverse order."

MARRIAGE OF LORD EDWARD FITZALAN HOWARD AND MISS TALBOT.—THE BRIDAL CAKE.

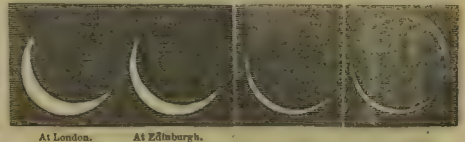
On July 8th, 1842, a total Eclipse of the Sun took place, and Mr. Baily went to Pavia, in Italy, to observe it. In an account of the phenomenon from him to the Royal Astronomical Society, Mr. Baily remarks: "I at first looked out very narrowly for the *black lines* which were seen in the annular eclipse of 1836, as they would probably precede the string of beads. These lines, however, did not make their appearance; or, at least, they were not seen by me. But the *beads* were distinctly visible; and on their first appearance I had noted down on paper the time of my chronometer, and was in the act of counting the seconds in order to ascertain the time of their duration, when I was astounded by a tremendous burst of applause from the streets below, and at the *same moment* was electrified by the sight of one of the most brilliant and splendid phenomena that can well be imagined: for, at that instant, the dark body of the Moon was *suddenly* surrounded with a *corona*, or kind of bright *glory*, similar in shape and magnitude to that which painters draw round the heads of saints, and which by the French is designated an *auréole*.

"Pavia contains many thousand inhabitants, the major part of whom were, at this early hour, walking about the streets and squares, or looking out of windows, in order to witness the long talked of phenomenon; and when the total obscuration took place, which was *instantaneous*, there was a universal shout from every observer, which 'made the welkin ring,' and for the moment drew my attention from the object with which I was immediately occupied. (See Figure.) I had indeed anticipated the appearance of a luminous circle round the Moon during the time of total obscurity; but I did not expect, from any of the accounts of preceding eclipses that I had read, to witness so magnificent an exhibition as that which took place." Mr. Baily then proceeds to say that the most remarkable circumstance attending this phenomenon, was the appearance of three large protuberances, apparently emanating from the circumference of the Moon (see Figure); and he remarks that his attention was so constantly taken up by the remarkable and unexpected appearances, that he omitted to watch for the re-appearance of the beads, and, therefore, he could not add his testimony to the recurrence of that phenomenon.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AT THE TIME OF GREATEST OBSCURATION, AT 3H. 12M. P.M., ON JULY 28, 1851, AS SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE WHICH DOES NOT INVERT.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN A SHORT TIME BEFORE TOTALITY.

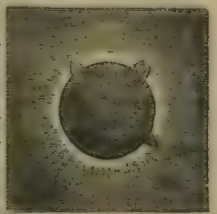
APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AND MOON ONE OR TWO SECONDS OF TIME BEFORE TOTALITY.



At London. At Edinburgh.

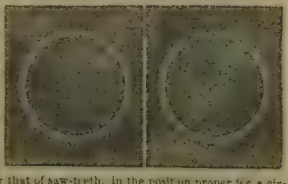
The Astronomer Royal, G. B. Airy, Esq., made a journey to Turin for the purpose of observing the Eclipse; and in his account of the phenomena, to the Royal Astronomical Society, he remarks that he saw nothing whatever of beads or other irregularity in either of the extinctions of the Sun's limb. But the appearance of the Moon can never be forgotten—it was like a black patch fixed in the sky, surrounded by a ring of faint light, whose breadth he estimated at 1-8th of the Moon's diameter. He then says, "I gazed earnestly at this remarkable ring, and I could not divest myself of the idea that it was produced by the sun's light shining past the Moon's body through a portion of our own atmosphere. I wish it to be understood clearly that I do not offer this as an explanation of the ring (indeed, considering the number of miles by which the Moon's limb overpassed the line drawn from the place of observation to the Sun's limb, I cannot now consider such an explanation feasible)." After a few other remarks on this ring, he proceeds: "I took off the dark glasses and carefully examined the Moon with the telescope. Her disc was distinctly visible as having independent light; and I think that if it had been stronger I might have seen the large tracts of different brightness on her disc. I could not, however, see the smallest inequality of light of the nature of broad dark tracts, or dark spot, or bright spot. While thus looking at the Moon, I saw, to my great surprise, some small red flames at the apparent bottom of the disc (the top as seen with the naked eye). The number of flames, as I have them impressed on my memory, and as I had them drawn on a small pencil sketch made a few minutes after their appearance, was three; their form was nearly that of saw-teeth, in the position proper for a circular saw turned round in the same direction as the hands of a watch turn." (See the fifteenth vol. of the *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*.) The preceding are copies of the drawings made by the Astronomer Royal.

APPEARANCE OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON JULY 8, 1842, AS SEEN AT PAVIA, IN ITALY, BY MR. F. BAILY.



APPEARANCE OF THE MOON AT THE MIDDLE OF THE ECLIPSE.

APPEARANCE OF THE MOON AFTER THE MIDDLE OF THE ECLIPSE.



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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT
TO
THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

No. 505.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

Our readers are probably aware that the Zollverein (toll-union), which occupies a large part of the Crystal Palace, is not the name of any country known either to ancient or modern geography. It designates a union of several States of Germany under one common custom-house law,—a policy, not a country,—which brings under one series of fiscal regulations, concerning import and export duties, the subjects of several States of Germany having somewhat different laws and lying widely apart. It embraces Prussia, Saxony, Wirtemburg, Bavaria, Baden, Nassau, the two Hesses, and all the minor States of the centre of Germany, and contains altogether somewhere about 26,000,000 people. Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, Mecklenburgh, on the north; Bohemia, Austria Proper and other German dominions of Austria, on the south, are not members of this Union. Prior to its being formed, the 37 States, large and small, into which Germany was divided, levied each its own duties and tolls on rivers and roads, and had its own custom-house officers to levy them. As the rule, no goods could be transmitted through any one of these States to another, or sent from one to another, without being subject to all the vexatious delay of a custom-house examination at the boundaries of every State. The actual facts were still worse, for many noblemen and cities levied, till a very recent period, private tolls; and at their "bars" all goods were liable to a similar examination. The annoyance of this system, to say nothing of the accompanying annoyance of passports, which still continues, was immense, and far exceeded anything of which our people, long united under one Government, and having amongst themselves internally a perfectly free communication, have ever practically had to form any conception of. To get rid of some of these vexations, the States above mentioned, under the influence of Prussia, united themselves about twenty years ago into one body abolishing all intermediate tolls and custom duties, and levying only duties common to all, at the one extreme boundary of the united States, and dividing the revenue accruing among the different States composing the union, in proportion to their size, population, consumption, and previous revenue, &c. The States not in the Union, and the other German States, preserve their own revenue laws; and, so far as trade and customs duties are concerned, may be considered as foreigners. The readers will see, therefore, that the name Zollverein in the Exhibition is a mere political designation for a great part of Germany, separating it from Northern Germany on the one hand, and from the Austrian dominions on the other; and such products of the industry of the 26,000,000 people comprised in the Union as they are pleased to exhibit, it is now our intention to describe.

The department of the Zollverein is in the eastern part of the Crystal Palace, approximating towards the centre. It extends on both sides of the Nave into the galleries, as well as on the ground-floor; has Russia on the east and Austria on the west. Intermingled with it, however, is the space appropriated to Northern Germany, an arrangement justified by the geographical relations of the two, but at variance with the political designations, and the source of some confusion. In truth, disorder in arrangement, singularly enough for the methodical Germans, seems to us to characterise their part of the Exhibition. Although Wirtemburg, Saxony, and Bavaria have distinct exhibition rooms on the south side of the Nave, in which to display their cloths and shawls and stockings; in the Grand Centre Hall of the Zollverein on the north some of their most distinguished products, and the most distinguished products of the other states, are mingled with the products of Prussia, which disables us from forming a just appreciation of the industry of the separate people, or of the whole Zollverein. In the medley, we cannot compare and contrast what has been done by the lively, vain, egotistical and royal Prussian with the productions of the more solid and somewhat duller electoral or grand ducal Hessian; nor can we conveniently distinguish between the industry which is rooted on the Iser and that which flourishes on the Elbe or the Rhine. The arrangement which deprives the several people of their customary distinctions, to unite the exhibition of their industry under one political name, does not seem to us to be a happy one. If it could give them a political unity, and make them one state, as they are one people in language and literature, getting rid of the expense of many sovereigns, many courts, and many separate functionaries, we might hail it with satisfaction; but in the Exhibition it only loses them in Prussia, and drowns all their peculiarities in one muddy political stream.

The general remarks which follow apply in a great measure to the industry of all the Germans, not excluding even the Austrians, though we have described separately the Austrian part of the Exhibition; and we must, therefore, make our readers fully aware of the number of people to whom they apply. The Zollverein contains about 26,000,000; Northern Germany, about 4,000,000; and Austrian Germany, about 7,000,000. The country they inhabit extends from the Baltic to the Iser and the Rhine, from the German Ocean to the Carpathian Alps, and embraces a great variety of soil-surface and climate. It is rich in minerals and raw products, and is traversed by numerous large rivers. It is the best and principal part of central Europe. For such a country and such a people, the exhibition of their industry strikes us as comparatively poor and comparatively uniform. There is a sameness in it throughout, not met with in any other part of the Exhibition of equal pretensions.

In one great natural quality Germany is deficient, and the want of it has been much aggravated, instead of being relieved, by the policy of its governments. It has comparatively a small extent of sea-coast. Denmark and Holland shut it out from a direct connexion and communication with two parts of the ocean. It has had, therefore, in

THE ZOLLVEREIN COURT,—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

relation to other states, a small and not fast-growing foreign trade. The many small states into which it was divided, and the absurd fiscal regulations in each, aiding the want of ocean communication, till very modern times limited and hampered its internal traffic. The consequence was, that the subjects of each state were pretty much confined to their own products for subsistence; and comparatively little separation of employments, or little division of labour ensued, and, as a consequence, little variety in the industry of the people. The Germans rather pride themselves on the circumstance, that division of labour is not extensive amongst them—that they are what they call many-sided; but that is only an approach to barbarism, when every individual provided by his own means for all his own wants. To satisfy the common demands for food and clothing they all necessarily adopted the same or similar arts; and the same causes continuing to prevent the separation of employments, they have continued the same or similar practices. In conjunction with this, too, the restrictive governments undertook to a degree unknown in England to guide the industry of their subjects; and as they were generally actuated by a similar policy, and had similar objects to attain, they generally directed the industry of the people in similar paths.

After the wants of food and clothing were supplied, the great object of the different governments, besides the common desire of military power, was to have luxuries provided for courts, which for a long period borrowed their ideas of luxury from the French court as a common model. Accordingly, as you pass amidst apartments hung full of cloth and of damasked linen, with a profusion of swords and cutlery, walking-sticks, pipes, buttons, and common tools, models of old castles or modern residences, remarkable only as the birth-place of a Prince (in the English collection are models of our sea-ports and cham and tubular bridges), with some fine porcelain, some exquisitely carved ivory, some delicate bronzes, and some admirably stained glass, you find a great uniformity in the products, of numerous distinct and different people, for which you were hardly prepared; nor is the impression changed by some well prepared leather for different purposes, some valuable mineral and other raw products, several specimens of wool, and some splendid crystals and colours; the result of chemical arts, and a little well-wrought furniture. What is called Berlin-wool, raised carpeting scarcely fit to walk on, models of castles, dried fruits, a multitude of ornaments in cast iron, an abundance of toys, playing cards, much jewellery, piles of stockings and suspenders, with a few printed books, scarcely redeem the whole from an appearance of frivolity as well as uniformity.

Many of the articles would excite surprise in any exhibition, but we are astonished to find them so many leagues away from the place where they were made. The Germans supposed they were to sell, as well as exhibit; they looked on the Exhibition as a market, and thought that the cheapness of their hose, their cutlery, their common tools, and their cloth would ensure them numerous customers. In fact, many of their articles are avowedly exhibited only on account of their cheapness, not on account of their excellence, their rarity, or their beauty; and they have prepared and published a catalogue in which the prices are marked, for the very purpose of showing that they can undersell the English, particularly in hose, cutlery and cloths. Till the quality of the articles can be brought to a test, this appears to be possible. They imitate our patterns, and try to sell their goods as English. We noticed, and to our surprise, in the Saxon department, and amongst the hose, one or two pair marked very distinctly, in good English letters, "Merino patent," such as used to be stamped on a favourite English production. We have some doubts of the propriety of allowing such *contrefaçons* to appear in the Exhibition. It reminded us of what we saw on the Hartz a great many years ago, where the shot cast at a celebrated lead manufactory were all packed up in bags, with the names and labels imprinted on them of English makers. We were told by an American gentleman in the Exhibition, "It is quite true the Germans have improved very much in making cutlery within a few years. I have had a great deal to do with them in the matter. They were anxious to sell their goods in our markets; but they were so clumsy, our people would not look at them. I then sent patterns of your best London and Sheffield makers to Solingen, and the Germans made their cutlery after these patterns, putting on them the name of Rodgers and Son, or some other celebrated English maker. The German cutlery looked very well, and was sold cheap; but, on being tried, it was not half so good as that of the English, and I doubt whether the sale will increase." In various kinds of cutlery, that can scarcely be proved, the Germans make a great show; but it is evident even here, that the bulk of their articles are made after English patterns. They are intended, too, we believe, more for a foreign market, than for home consumption.

If the Exhibition were a mart, where the artisan could buy a pair of pincers, a dandy a cravat, a housewife a jar of preserves or of potted larks, and parents Christmas presents for their children, it could scarcely be richer in the supply of these and similar articles from Germany. With some exceptions, which it will be our business hereafter especially to notice, the products of German industry, taken as a whole, therefore, may be characterised as displaying little variety; and many parts of it are trivial, neither adding to national wealth nor helping forward national greatness. Admitting the fact, but implying that the Germans have a richer and more varied industry than they have shewn, which we doubt, a German writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* states "that Germany is here exhibited to foreigners as small change." Who, then, is culpable for having kept back the large coins and the more precious ingots, if they exist?

German industry is not only uniform, it is obviously imitative. There is as complete a want of independent thought in their art as in their political reforms. What they exhibit gives us a painful impression of an emaculated industry. We see few or no articles that can be called peculiar; and such as there are give no idea of vigour: cast-iron ornaments, children's toys, chemical crystals, are amongst the most striking peculiarities, and all of them are rather puerile than grand. The most popular part of their exhibition is a large collection of stuffed birds and beasts in a variety of positions and pursuits congenial to the animals. Around this, valueless as it is, a great crowd generally gathers, though not a few persons turn away from the bleeding animals, pulled down by dogs or worrying one another, offended and disgusted. Such an exhibition, like the toys, is better adapted to children and the vulgar, than to mature and enlightened beings. Little or nothing is to be learned from it, even of the habits of animals; and it is of too little use and too much the work of an individual, to be worthy of a place in an Exhibition of National Industry.

France has its *bijouterie*, its exquisite ornaments, its unmistakeable graceful luxuries, its adornments for boudoirs and persons; England has its solid and compact machinery, often as neat and elegant in form, though rigid, as it is useful; the United States have their rocking and their other chairs, their sewing machine, and their almost infinite application of caoutchouc; Russia has its furs, its hemp, its malachite; even Austria, with its Vienna furniture and its Bohemian glass, which are German, has something of its own. Nay, Tunis and India shine out conspicuous and peculiar. Only Germany, of all the nations of Europe, has nothing apparently in the Exhibition which can be said to be characteristic of it, but its toys, a few skull caps, and some useful specimens of domestic wool manufacture; borrowing its ornamental arts mainly from France, its useful arts from England, the things it exhibits are chiefly imitations, very often deficient in the grace, the lightness, the neatness, and convenience of the originals. Its productions are solid, substantial, sometimes cumbrous, and generally honestly made, but they are all in the main French or English, rather than peculiarly German. Perhaps those who have had the ordering of the matter have wished chiefly to exhibit the success of the Germans as rivalling other nations, and have rather brought forward European than German productions. They have exhibited no specimen of their durable but old-fashioned furniture; of their *frachtwagen* with their loads packed and secured to resist the jolting of bad roads, like the cargoes of ships, which move not when tossed about by the waves; no specimen of their multifarious vegetable productions on which the bulk of the people live, or of the useful and comfortable garments that their domestic industry still provides for the great multitude, all of which are at once peculiar and picturesque; they are sometimes, too, convenient. Germany has many peculiarities, but they belong to a past age, and the Royal Commissioners, who have presided over the German part of the Exhibition have not been desirous to exhibit them. "I cannot deny," says the writer already quoted, "that, in general, the specimens of German industry in the Exhibition (the fine arts are not included) have no peculiar character, and give me the idea of its having been the intention to avoid exhibiting what is national. German industry appears in every department to lean on something foreign, or to be an imitation, and nowhere to stand on its own feet. At one place we see the hand of England, and at another that of France. I may be mistaken, but this is my very distinct impression." If we turn to the machinery exhibited, we shall find it of little importance; and the principal objects, such as the vacuum pan and the Jacquard loom very imperfectly improved as compared with others in the Building, are borrowed from England or France. The machinery exhibited, and generally too the tools and the cutlery, are imitations of those of England, and can have nothing to recommend them, if it be not their cheapness.

The nature of German industry in general is brought into a strong light by the varied industry of Hamburgh, and the taste displayed in the exhibition of the articles sent from that city. It has furnished no less than 123; while the rest of North Germany, the kingdom of Hanover, Lubeck, the two Mecklenburghs, have supplied only 35. They consist chiefly of useful and ornamental furniture, such as side-boards, sofa-tables, &c., of a very superior description; of clocks, musical instruments, specimens of oil-cake and refined sugar, charts, pianofortes, saws, rocking-chairs, looking-glasses, bird-cages, and a large assortment of walking-sticks. Here, however, instead of being merely hung against the wall, they are displayed in a cheerful tasteful manner, so that the Hamburgh room has a light and elegant appearance, superior to that of the central room of the Zollverein, in which are heaped together all the best and richest of its contributions. On entering the apartment, the spectator is much struck by a representation of the sun sending his rays on all sides placed against the opposite wall of the apartment. It is composed of walking-sticks, chiefly from the workshops of C. A. Meyer, who employs above three hundred persons, and exports walking-sticks to all parts of the world. In Hamburgh, as in London, it is a considerable trade; and, as a source of wealth, is not inaptly typified by the sun. Herr Meyer, the founder of the house, is a good specimen of what trade does for men in Germany as well as in England. He arrived in the city from Thuringia, with no other wealth than his skill in carving wood; and, by care, frugality, and an opportunity of exerting his talents, he has created a large establishment, and become one of the princely merchants of the city. He is an individual example of the general opulence and general industry and skill of Hamburgh. It was, and yet is, practically and truly free—not merely nominally a free city; and the success of its industry as displayed in the Exhibition in comparison with the industry of the many long-enthralled states of Germany, does honour to its freedom.

The products, too, of German industry exhibited in the department of the Zollverein are as ill displayed, if we except the entrance to its most eastern compartment on the north side and the hall in the centre, as it is uniform and trivial. No one mind seems to have presided over it to bring out its advantages, though the superintendance has been confided to a Royal Commissioner. There is a want of order and symmetry in the display of the articles, which, coming from different places, are confusing as a study. The arrangements have been compared, but rather harshly, to the booths of Leipsic fair. The articles are arranged without much regard to effect. The masses of cloth in one place hung up to the ceiling and hanging down to the floor, reminded us of St. Bartholemew's-lane; and the great cards of common cutlery tools stuck against the wall in another, of ironmonger's patterns, such as a traveller from Wolverhampton or Birmingham carries about with him when he goes to solicit orders.

Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemburg have, for part of their exhibition, rooms to themselves, and those of Saxony are neatly, though plainly fitted up. But they are denuded of their richest and best ornaments to place them in the centre room, where Prussia tries to absorb all the glory. This arrangement has a doubly ill effect: it heaps all the very elegant and most admired products in one room, where the abundance of them tends to dazzle and bewilder, and it deprives the other parts of the German exhibition of ornaments that would redeem them from the reproach of being "all grey."

Adding the imperfect arrangement of the single articles to the mingling together the products of different States, the Zollverein seems, on the whole, one of the least satisfactory, if it be not exactly one of the least elegant parts of the Exhibition.

As we have already adverted to the Sculpture, including that from Germany, we do not extend our present remarks to the latter. It stands on a different footing, and is treated of with reference to its value as a product of the mind. German sculpture takes a high, if not the first place in the Exhibition, but that art, though treated successfully by the Germans, we need scarcely remark, is not peculiarly German.

Passing from this first and general impression to notice particular objects, we enter from the east end of the Crystal Palace the first department of the Zollverein on the north side. Our attention is arrested at the entrance by an object which forcibly reminds us of the military character of the principal State of the Verein, and indeed of all the German States. Planted at the centre, as if to forbid entrance, or at least to allow it only on conditions, stands a remarkably well mounted field-piece. The gun gives you the idea of solid and substantial work. At the same time it is highly polished; and the plain varnished carriage is a perfect model, on a small scale, like one of Maudslay's engines, of compactness and neatness combined with great strength. The workmanship has the finish of a jewel, concealing in the instrument the power of a demon. Beneath it are polished cuirasses and other instruments or emblems of war, destruction, and death. This is the shape in which an invention of a new process for the manufacture of one of the most useful things shown in the whole department, cast steel, is exhibited. We admire Herr H. Krupp's skill, but should have thought better of him and better of Germany had it been displayed in rollers such as are employed with great success at Munich, for grinding corn, or surgical instruments, or something more appropriate to this peaceful age and to the Exhibition, than a model field-piece.

Close by it, however, inviting you to the confidence which the gun repels, hangs an altar-piece, in which are worked and emblazoned the words "*Gott ist die Liebe; und wer in der Liebe bleibt, der bleibt in Gott, und Gott in ihm*" ("God is love; and who dwells in love, dwells in God, and God in him"). There is not much in the article to admire, but the sentiment is very expressive of the affectionate kindly character of the Germans. The care they take to provide amusement and employment, as well as instruction for their children, as exemplified in one of their chief manufactures, and which a rugged hard people would have neither patience to begin nor the kindliness to continue, is another illustration of the same characteristics. The more one traces their kindliness in their manners, the more it is to be regretted that a contrary principle presides over their affairs, as typified by the field-piece. The softness of their character seems to allow a long dominion to a harsh political system; and a little more rugged energy amongst them would keep better in check the violence against which they now only direct a few enigmatic sentences.

Passing through, with some indifference, rows of arms, perhaps the spectator may have his attention momentarily arrested by the various specimens of crockery, earthenware, or china manufactured in the neighbourhood of Frankfort on the Oder. It is clear, solid, and generally of pleasing forms. It is scattered about the Building, but some of it is to be found on the north side, after passing through the first apartment from the east. It approximates more to our stoneware than to anything else that we are acquainted with, but is superior to that in its clear uniform glaze. For neatness and utility, it is scarcely surpassed in the whole collection. The porcelain, both of Saxony and Prussia, is, of course, much more splendid; some of that is very much to be admired, and seems to find numerous customers, for several of the articles of the Berlin manufacture were marked "disposed of;" but the porcelain, with its admirable paintings, comes within the reach of a few, while the elegant and clean-looking *thonwaaren* is attainable by the many, and must contribute to the pleasures of all who use it. This ware is largely exported to countries with which England trades; and we are inclined, therefore, to suppose that it must be as cheap as our ordinary ware, and it is, generally speaking, more elegant, and appears less brittle. Combined with several other things which come from Frankfort on the Oder, it gives us a much higher idea than we had before formed of that city as a place of manufacture.

From the very circumstance that much of the cutlery, particularly that from Solingen, is made after English patterns, it appears very good, and much superior to that which was formerly, and is still very much in use in Germany. Some of the surgical instruments, too, are very good, and are made better in Berlin than in any other part of Europe. Some of the common jewellery, the supply of which is large, is well set; but the bulk of it, as is to be expected from the quantity, is common, and rather tasteless.

Germany abounds in metals; all the zinc in use comes from there: but, with the exception of its being applied to roof a house, a model of which is exhibited, showing some very substantial workmanship, and for spouts, we noticed no other important application of this ductile, and now much used metal. Those who have visited Germany must be well aware that there are many uses to which it might be most advantageously worked, and would contribute more to the health and comfort of the Germans, and the neatness of their houses, than most of the poor articles they exhibit.

Passing to the West and North, opposite the room for the machinery of the Zollverein, we observe two specimens of massive safes for money and papers. One is remarkable for the ease with which its heavy doors are moved, and the other for the impossibility of opening it without receiving instructions from the maker, and both for their many conveniences. Four of them, we have seen it stated, have already been ordered from Germany, in consequence of their having been seen here.

The machine-room looks bare, and at least is quite spacious enough for the machinery the Zollverein chooses to place in it. We believe that Germany is richer in such contrivances than the Exhibition shews. We should pronounce it very backward, were we to judge of it solely by the specimens here. Cards for combing, made of imported materials, seem to us very inferior to those made in Manchester. Engines for coining, punching, and milling are good, but nothing extraordinary. The Jaquard loom and vacuum pan we have already mentioned, and the other machines are too trifling to merit notice.

Civilization and the power of man are directly in proportion as he is enabled by skilful machinery to command the assistance of nature. As he makes the expansive power of steam, or the weight of the atmosphere, or the rushing of streams, work for him, he is strong and powerful. Machinery being generally private property, men cannot be constrained to display it when they fear that the secrets connected with it may be discovered; and hence the samples in the Zollverein are not specimens of the best machinery of Germany. If they were, we should form an unfavourable opinion of the past, and a very unfavourable augury for the future of that country.

Now coming back to the south, we enter the great centre room of the Zollverein, crammed full of the *bijoux* of German art; but we must reserve what we have specifically to say of that and other parts of the exhibition of the Zollverein to another occasion.

CLAYS, SANDS, AND EARTHS, AND THE OBJECTS MANUFACTURED OF THEM.

THE estimate of value and interest attaching to natural substances, which form the basis of great manufactures, is often little proportionate to the real importance of the objects in question; and the general reader, as well as the visitor to a large collection, a museum, will be apt to pass them by for the more attractive *results* presented to his notice. Thus, amongst the visitors to the Great Exhibition, thousands examine and admire the porcelain and the glass, while few are found considering the clays and sands from whence these beautiful substances are derived; and this kind of indifference extends even to the simpler and more common manufactured products, when these are so widely employed as to attract no attention by novelty of appearance. Thus it is that the bricks, tiles, and other like objects, are readily passed by as being to a certain extent, and for most purposes—*raw materials*.

The collection of earths, sands, and clays, and simple manufactures from them, as seen in the Exhibition, possesses, however, much interest, and deserves more than cursory notice. The British part of it is arranged chiefly in Class 1 on the south-western side of the Building; but numerous specimens from various foreign countries may be referred to, and will repay the trouble of discovering them in many nooks and corners, chiefly on the south side of the central avenue. We may divide the whole into materials for the bonstruction of bricks, tiles, and other similar articles, including all kinds of refractory brick, materials for the manufacture of earthenware, pottery, and porcelain, materials for making glass, materials for agricultural use as mineral manure, and miscellaneous earthy minerals used for various purposes.

The qualities of a good clay for brick, and tile making are not so peculiar as to induce any difficulty in their discovery in most parts of Europe. The clay so abundant everywhere, or within a reasonable distance of most places where human beings congregate, is generally capable of being adapted for use in this way, and requires only that there should not be too large a proportion of alkaline earths, as potash or soda, although a little lime is no disadvantage. The uses vary with the quality, but, perhaps, we may mention as one of the best of all the clays exhibited, some specimens from the estate of Lord Enniskillen, Florence Court, Ireland, which, with articles made from it, are shown in Class I, (No. 116), and also in Class 9, amongst the agricultural implements. Some other samples of brick and tile clay are shown, but the variety is not considerable. They will be found in Class 1, No. 115, 119, 127, 127A, 128, 129.

The manufacture of bricks is somewhat largely exhibited, and several varieties of construction may be mentioned as new and interesting. Of these the hollow bricks shown in Class 27 (No. 124, and France 417). are the most remarkable, and best worthy of notice. The former, sent the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring classes, consists of a brick considerably larger than the common size, and having one large open hollow in the centre of a small recess in the top and bottom for mortar. Bricks thus made dry very quickly and thoroughly, and are admirably adapted by their comparative lightness for various purposes in fireproof buildings, and for party-walls. They are also much cheaper, bulk for bulk, than ordinary bricks, and we may fairly anticipate a very large consumption as soon as their great value becomes known and appreciated. The very curious and interesting machinery invented by Messrs. Bovie, and applied by them to a similar manufacture in France (No. 417), deserves notice also, as producing an amount of strength with a small consumption of material and greatly diminished weight, which, if in any sense economical in the first cost, must have an extraordinary value. These bricks of M. Bovie's manufacture are very much larger than those at present used or those just described, and can be made of considerable length if required. They are extremely strong, and must be very compact and readily dried. They contain several small hollows, and in this respect and the mode of manufacture are entirely new.

Other new kinds of bricks are exhibited by Mr. Workman (Class 27, No. 116), who has invented and patented a new process for rendering them waterproof at small cost; and by Mr. Haddon (Class 27, No. 114), who has manufactured them of a rhomboidal form, ensuring their bonding. There are also a number of ornamental bricks, of which some sent by Lord Lovelace (Class 27, No. 87) are interesting and ingenious; and others, by Mr. Ambrose (No. 128), also indicate taste and good material.

Amongst the foreign goods of this kind deserving attention, we must now turn to the bricks and tiles exhibited by the establishment of M. Miesbach (Austria, No. 610). The raw material is not sent with the manufactured article; but these latter are sufficiently varied, and the statements concerning them sufficiently remarkable, to justify an extended notice. From an authentic account before us, it appears that one brick and tile factory (the largest of several), belonging to M. Miesbach, and situated close to the city of Vienna, occupies upwards of 250 English acres, on which are drying-sheds 25,000 feet in length, adapted for common bricks, forty-three kilns, capable of burning three millions and a half bricks at a time, and more than 8300 feet of shed for moulding tiles and ornamental work. The annual make of bricks from this establishment is 65,500,000 of bricks, employing in all nearly 3000 persons in the manufacture. It should be observed also, that this is only one of seven large establishments belonging to and worked by the same manufacturer, who employs in all nearly 5000 persons, and sells upwards of 107,000,000 of bricks per annum. The colour and texture of the bricks and tiles are admirable, and the selling price is almost inconceivably low, considering the cost of fuel and the price of labour.

Besides briks and tiles of the more common kind, there will be found from various countries excellent specimens of tiles, both for roofing and paving, which do much credit to the exhibitors. The so-called *terrometallic* of Mr. Peake, in Class 27 (England), No. 123; the collection sent by Mr. Hawood (Class 27, No. 127); and the Italian tiles of Mr. R. Brown, of Surbiton (Class 27, No. 147) are all very respectable, and indicate a satisfactory state of the manufacture. New forms of roofing tiles are exhibited by M. Amuller (France, 405); and various draining tiles, by many persons, chiefly English. Of all the objects of this kind, however, the mosaic tiles of Mr. Minton (27, 86) are much the most remarkable; and, as they involve an important peculiarity of construction, which may easily escape notice, the principle may be well worth describing in this place, especially as it involves a very simple application of raw material.

Up to the year 1839, there was no satisfactory method in use for manufacturing durable mosaic pavements at a moderate cost, and Mr. Singer in that year took out a patent for a mode of forming little cubes for mosaic-work, of ordinary porcelain, which, being arranged in patterns, was afterwards cemented at the back. A pavement of this kind is exhibited, (Class 27, No. 88), in which the tesserae have been made in the usual way of porcelain clay, baked in separate cubes before being laid down. In 1840, Mr. Prosser, of Birmingham, discovered that if the

material of porcelain (a mixture of fine clay with flint) were reduced to a dry powder, and in that state subjected to enormous pressure between steel dies, the powder is squeezed into about one-fourth of its bulk, and compressed into a compact solid substance of extraordinary hardness and density, much less porous and much harder than common porcelain after baking. Cubes made in this manner, of coloured clays, and baked in the usual way, but either glazed or not, are laid down on a flat surface, and cemented into convenient shapes and patterns with fine Roman cement, worked in to fill the crevices between the blocks. The effect of this ingenious manufacture is singularly beautiful, and the durability perfect. Patterns are easily and accurately obtained, and the various intricate intersections of grotesque and arabesques outlines readily executed.

The material of which Minton's mosaic tiles are made is essentially a porcelain clay, and of such substance there is a large and most interesting group to be found in Class 1, No. 93 to 119; besides other displays of similar material from China and elsewhere. The China clays consist of the argillaceous or clayey part of decomposed granite, collected and sifted, either naturally or artificially, by the agency of water; but they include a larger percentage of silica (flint), to which a part of their value is due. Such clays abound in the neighbourhood of the granite bosses of Cornwall and Devonshire, and have hitherto been chiefly worked at and near St. Austell, where the supply is too large to be easily reduced. Recently, however, works have been erected on the southern extremity of Dartmoor; and of the material here obtained, and the porcelain made from it, examples are shown by Mr. Phillips (Class 1, No. 101).

A considerable quantity of clay, of coarser kind, is also obtained from Dorsetshire; samples of this are shown by Messrs. Pike (Class 1, No. 102) and Messrs. Whiteway, Watts, and Co. (Class 1, No. 90). In the manufacture of the finer kinds of porcelain, great care is taken in mixing the finest and purest clays with a due proportion of silica and other material, obtained partly from burnt and pounded flints, and partly from an exceedingly pure felspar known as china stone. Of the latter some extremely beautiful specimens from a vein recently worked in Cornwall are well worth examination, and are already in considerable use. Varieties of felspar from America have been occasionally introduced into the potteries, notwithstanding the cost of transport; and it is understood, that much of the beauty of the parian ware is due to the admixture of this ingredient.

Fire-clay is another substance of great importance, and of which many specimens, both raw and in various stages of manufacture, have been sent for exhibition.

The Stourbridge clay, of which Messrs. King and Co. (Class 1, No. 91) and Mr. Cowen (Class 27, No. 112) send good samples, together with various objects made therefrom, is one of the best known and most highly valued in this country. It occurs beneath the coal in the coal measure of Stourbridge (Worcestershire); and a similar, or nearly similar, material is very common, in like positions, in other parts of the country. Clay of this kind requires to be free from all alkaline earths, and from iron; but it is generally deeply-coloured by carbon, and most kinds exhibit a peculiar fracture, owing apparently to the condition of the clay. The articles made of it are gas retorts, fire-bricks, smelting pots for steel, brass, &c., where long exposure to intense heat is required. In the case of gas-making, the use of clay is now altogether superseding the iron retorts long employed, and the advantage is considerable in all respects; as, in this process, it is in the highest degree essential that the material and workmanship should be of great excellence, while the cost must not be excessive. The manufactory of Messrs. Cowen is well known for the excellence of the goods of this kind supplied, and their cheapness and the reputation of the house are well sustained in the Exhibition. The form and texture of the gas retorts, and the perfect state in which they are presented by their exhibitors, are highly creditable. Several excellent articles of the same kind are shown also from Belgium and France, although we may safely say that neither of these countries can be considered to have surpassed our own in material or workmanship.

Besides gas retorts and fire-bricks, we have also a good display of plumbago crucibles, or rather crucibles made of refractory clay, with which a large quantity of plumbago is mixed to render the whole sufficiently porous when used to allow of a small amount of expansion, and thus capable of resisting the most intense heat of a wind furnace. Mr. Ruel, of Holborn (Class 1, No. 435), sends a fine series of such articles, for which he has a great reputation; and some German makers have also forwarded specimens of their care in manufacturing remarkably large and beautiful plumbago crucibles, which have every appearance of being excellent. Kepellan (Wirtemberg, No. 28) and Coste (Belgium, No. 397), are, perhaps, the best-looking; but it is difficult to estimate their relative excellence without a trial.

While speaking of chemical apparatus, we must not neglect that of Messrs. S. Green and Co., of Lambeth (Class 27, No. 125), which is a model of ingenious and neat contrivances. A gigantic jar for acids, the largest, perhaps, ever made, and an angular worm of a still, which admits of access throughout for the purpose of cleaning, as well as an acid pump, are well worthy of close attention.

It is of course chiefly in connexion with manufactures that we can profess to give any special interest to the various kinds of clay; and thus, to come back to the main object of this paper, we would advise the reader to study chiefly such series as that exhibited by Mr. Minton (Class 1, No. 97), where the specimens all serve to illustrate processes; and that of Mr. Phillips and others, where the relation of clay and derived porcelain are very well shown. The former being the collection of a manufacturer, and chiefly illustrating the best processes of manufacture, while the latter are sent from the producer of raw material, and the objects being therefore quite distinct, they may well be examined together.

Besides the clays already referred to, there are several other kinds adapted to different uses in the arts. Thus we have the common, but purer kinds of clay used in works of terra cotta, or partly burnt clay, of which there are numerous and beautiful specimens in Class 27. A still purer, and much more plastic clay, is used for pipes; while a peculiar variety, containing a very large percentage of water (essential to its constitution, and not rendering the mass damp), is known as "fuller's earth," and is much used in the clothing districts for preparing cloth, owing to its remarkable power of absorbing grease. Large quantities are obtained from near Reigate, in Surrey; and the various stages of preparation are shown by Mr. Cawley (Class 1, No. 47), and Messrs. Gawkroger and Hynam (Class 1, No. 48).

SANDS are used for various purposes, and several kinds will be found exhibited in Class 1. Among these the casting sands of Sir T. Wilson (49) and Mr. Collinson, of Mansfield (75), are remarkable for all those qualities that give value to the material. The purity of the sand, the evenness of its grain, and the consequent smoothness which it presents, are all favourable for moulding and receiving the metal. Such sands are not found everywhere, and where they do exist bear a high price. They are often deeply coloured with oxide or silicate of iron, but this is not considered a disadvantage.

White sand is used to a large extent in glass making; and some of the best of this kind employed in London, Birmingham, &c., comes from near Aylesbury (Dr. Lee, 125), from the Isle of Wight (Claxton, 73, and Squire, 74), and from Reigate (Relf, 76, and Morrison for Earl Somers, 75). Till lately, no sand from any English locality was delivered in nearly so pure a state as that obtained in Paris and other cities on the Continent; but there is little reason why this should be the case, and there is nothing in the finer and better of our sands that renders them in any way inapplicable for the best purposes of glass-making, provided due efforts are made to remove the small impurities that can be conveniently got rid of. The sand exhibited by Dr. Lee, of Hartwell, and already referred to, is the finest and purest of those which are sent, and is of considerable value. Together with the sand will be found some objects of glass, such as prisms and globes, manufactured of it, to show its quality. These give a good opportunity of noting the absence of colour when a great thickness of glass is looked through.

Besides these finer kinds of sand, and others used for special purposes in the arts, there are also sent from the Isle of Man and Cornwall complete series of the earths and sands of the district. The latter are worthy of note in illustrating the use of calcareous and other sand for mineral manure. Many thousand tons of these fine sands, which consist of little else than comminuted shells, and retain a certain proportion of animal matter, are annually carted from the south coast of Cornwall into the interior, for the purpose of enriching some of the poorer soils. (See Rouse and Whitley, Class 1, No. 150.) Samples of another kind of Cornish manure obtained from fishes, and deodorised, are also exhibited in Class 1, at no great distance, by Mr. Gill, of Truro (Class 1, No. 38), although they properly belong to another class.

Together with sands of the ordinary kind, we may take the finer kinds obtained generally from river silt, or elsewhere, under very peculiar circumstances, and used in the arts as polishing powder, under the name of Tripoli or rotten-stone. Recent and very minute researches on the microscopic structure of the particles that give its peculiar value to this kind of substance have fully demonstrated that they are almost entirely the skeletons of infusorial animalcules living in infinite abundance in moist earth, an of such extremely small dimensions that millions would be required to form a cubic inch. Prepared Trent sand and Welsh rotten-stone are exhibited by Messrs. Flather and Haden (Class 1, No. 80.)

Ochres form a group of earthy minerals, coloured by metallic oxides, or consisting chiefly of them, which are exhibited not only in England (Class 1, No. 40 and 92), but in several other countries, of which we may mention Nova Scotia, Trinidad, Van Diemen's Land, and France. They are chiefly oxides of iron, and of red or yellow colour. Those sent by Messrs. Jenkins and Beer (Class 1, No. 92) are in different conditions, as used in the arts, and are of very good quality. The ochres from Bristol, forming part of the very interesting and carefully selected series of Mr. Howard (Class 1, No. 29), are also worthy of notice for their purity and depth of colour.

The earthy materials from which various kinds of cement are manufactured are represented in a few cases, but none of them are very remarkable. The Ipswich Museum committee have sent specimens of the mineral riches of their neighbourhood, including the well-known Harwich septaria, or stones from which Parker's and Roman cement is made; and from Greece we have some fine samples of puzzuolana, much used in that country for building. Gypsum and septaria from various parts of the country (especially Derbyshire and Lincolnshire for the former, and many of the clay districts for the latter) are shown by Messrs. B. White and Son (Class 1, No. 130) and Messrs. Blyth and Jacobs, for the purpose of illustrating the finished manufactures which they also exhibit. Both these substances require to be burnt and powdered before using; and as in this state they cannot assume the solid form without a certain quantity of water which they absorb greedily with the emission of heat, they are capable of being used, under management, as hydraulic cements, setting or hardening under water.

We have already referred to the mineral manures obtained from the sea-coast of Cornwall, and consisting of minute particles of shell accumulated in vast masses, and still retaining a portion of animal matter. There are, however, other substances found in the earth admirably adapted to improve the soils required to grow corn crops repeatedly, supplying that peculiar element, phosphorus, which seems absolutely needed as an ingredient in the food of man. Such material is obtained from animal manure of all kinds, but then rapidly disappears; and it is not long since the advance of chemistry, and its application to agriculture, has so clearly demonstrated both the fact and the cause, as connected with the fertility of soils, that the subject of mineral manures is becoming daily more and more important. The recent discovery, on the east coast of England and elsewhere, of actual deposits of gravel, consisting of phosphate of lime, and capable, by a little chemical manipulation, of forming a most useful material to mix with the soil, has tended to bring the subject more prominently forward, and has naturally been considered in preparing for exhibition the mineral products of our country.

These concretions of phosphate of lime were, no doubt, originally derived from the remains of animals accumulated in various beds during the process of their deposit. They have hitherto been met with in two positions only. In one of these, namely, amongst the sands (upper greensand and gault) near Farnham, and generally in the same geological series round the chalk hills of the south-east of England, they are apparently *in situ*, and are unquestionably accumulations modified, if not produced, long after the original formation of the rock in which they occur. In the other case they are found at the bottom of the upper beds of crag on the coast of Suffolk, and are manifestly accumulations of rolled pebbles once forming a sea beach, and derived from rocks of older date. Good examples of both these will be found exhibited, both by Mr. Paine (No. 36) and Mr. Nesbit (No. 46), but chiefly by the former, so far as the Farnham beds are concerned. The Ipswich Museum committee (No. 35), show a good series of the Suffolk nodules. The percentage of phosphate of lime in these nodules varies from 30 or 40 up to 70 per cent., and is sometimes even higher in small heaps. They are converted into a soluble superphosphate of lime by the action of sulphuric acid, and in this state are available for agricultural purposes.

Among the subjects fitly considered under the head of earths must now be mentioned one which will, at first, be thought out of place—we mean that which is commonly called *black lead*, or plumbago, but which is, in fact, a form of carbon, only different in condition from the coals so abundantly distributed in our country. Black lead is by no means a rare substance in nature, but in the compact and peculiar form in which it can be conveniently manufactured into pencils it is very seldom that blocks of any size are found. The best are from a single mine in Cumberland, which has not yielded any supply for many years. Others are obtained from Ceylon, Bohemia, Spain, and other places; and an admirable collection from all known localities of importance is exhibited by Mr. Brockedon (Class 1, No. 65), who also shows some interesting processes by which the powder, otherwise almost useless, is rendered available for the manufacture of fine pencils. Mr. Brockedon is not the only exhibitor of black leads, but the others chiefly exhibit repetitions of the same process. The peculiar mode of preparation consists in producing an extremely powerful compression of the particles when in a state of minute division, and is thus described:—The mineral in a state of impalpable powder is deprived of air under an exhausted receiver, and then condensed in a dry state, a mass weighing seven ounces being consolidated by two blows in a press, with a force of 5000 tons, leaving it perfectly compact and solid; and from these blocks slices are cut and inserted in channels in cedar, as is done in the manufacture of pencils from solid masses of black lead. The use of this process is so considerable that it has almost superseded the necessity for having the natural mineral in the rarer and more expensive form.

We have thus endeavoured to give the reader some idea of the general contents of the Exhibition, in the case of several groups of objects not very attractive, and for the most part only indirectly connected with such manufactures as are likely to attract notice. It is to be hoped that the really valuable and useful objects briefly alluded to will not be utterly neglected and lost sight of during the period of the Exhibition itself, surrounded as they are with more showy materials; and that when these more costly products shall be removed, the others may still remain, to be referred to by the mechanic and tradesman, as well as to instruct those who are being educated for various practical employments connected with the arts. That some selection should be made and retained from the raw material of this and other countries, is, indeed, highly to be recommended, and we believe that her Majesty's Commissioners have already sanctioned an application to exhibitors, suggesting that it might be advisable to retain such objects as have no great intrinsic value, except as representing the usual condition of materials having a more or less extensive use in the arts. There can be no doubt that the nucleus of a trade collection of industrial objects thus formed, and the existence of a convenient place for their preservation, would tend greatly to advance the best interests of manufacture in this country.

MACHINES EXHIBITED BY SHARP BROTHERS AND CO.

The well-known firm of Sharp Brothers and Co. have contributed some good examples of lathes for turning the wheels of locomotive engines and other purposes: the first of these is called a Railway Wheel-turning Lathe, having two face plates each of 7 feet diameter, adapted for turning a pair either of locomotive or railway carriage wheels of that size, when fixed upon their axle or otherwise, without torsion. Two tires may be bored at the same time, or a wheel may be turned on one plate whilst the boring or bossing of a second wheel is going on, being attached to the other face plate.

The extreme distance between the centres of this lathe is 9 feet 6 inches, so that axles and wheels of the broadest guage may be turned in it. The advantages of this machine are, that the two tools employed have self-acting motions, whereby one man is enabled to accomplish more than twice the amount of work than could be accomplished by lathes of the ordinary description.

The second machine to be noticed is a key-grooving or slotting machine, which is used for cutting the key-grooves in the bosses of railway and other wheels, up to any diameter not exceeding 7 feet; having also longitudinal, transverse, and circular self-acting motions, whereby it is particularly adapted for paring or shaping, internally or externally, crank-axles, crank-arms, connecting-rods, and other parts of locomotive, marine, or stationary engines.

The third is a planing machine, suitable for planing articles of metal not exceeding in size the following dimensions, viz. 6 feet long, 3 feet 5 inches wide, and 3 feet 5 inches high. In this machine the article to be planed is moved along by a traversing table, while the cutting tool is a fixture, being attached to a cross slide, and so arranged that the machine itself, having been once put into motion, causes the tool to cut either horizontally, vertically, or at any required angle, without the assistance of an attendant.

The horizontal shaping and planing machine we shall next describe. The peculiarity of this mechanical contrivance is that the tool has a variable motion of from one to six inches. The difference between this machine and the one last described is principally that of the tool moving while the article operated on is stationary. The tables are so arranged that horizontal and circular work is effected by self-acting movements of the machine, while irregular curves are planed by a motion requiring the attention and direction of the workman.

The fifth and last of the machines exhibited by Sharp Brothers and Co. is an improved Throstle or Spinning Machine, furnished with 96 spindles, which are arranged for cotton. The great difference between this machine and others of the same class is, that the spindles are driven by friction, instead of by bands. Thus, greater certainty is attained, and less power required; moreover, the flyer usually attached to such machines is dispensed with: thus, the spindles are driven at a much greater velocity, without injury to the machine. There are other advantages obtained by this mode of construction, which may be summed up in a few words:—One-fifth of the space usually occupied is saved; a much smaller quantity of oil in working the machinery is required; and the alternation of weather and temperature have no injurious effect upon the machine which is thus worked by a more uniform amount of power.

ON THE GUTTA PERCHA CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

IT IS not quite eight years since the substance called Gutta Percha was transmitted from Singapore to Mr. F. Whishaw, as secretary to the Society of Arts, for the purpose of subjecting it to a rigid examination, in order to ascertain whether it would be desirable to collect it in large quantities, which were easily obtainable in that island, so that as a new article of commerce it might, with as little delay as possible, be introduced to this country. The samples sent to the Adelphi, by Dr. Montgomerie, were contained in a small deal box, and consisted, first, of the juice of gutta percha in a bottle; second, thin pieces of the substance, in appearance somewhat resembling leather; third, the gutta percha in its concrete state; and, lastly, lumps of the gutta percha formed by agglutinating the thin pieces together by means of hot water.

Chemists, manufacturers, and others were all anxious to obtain small pieces of the material, for the purpose of making experiments therewith. Among these applicants, Mr. Charles Hancock was foremost; and while the chemical committee of the Society were waiting for the reports of practical men on the subject, this enthusiastic gentleman having had permission to possess a very small piece of the substance, made himself so thoroughly master of the nature of gutta percha, that it was not very long before he took out patents for machinery suitable to the manufacture of articles for various useful purposes to which it has been applied.

In the meantime, however, the secretary of the Society of Arts had made a variety of experiments with this highly interesting substance; the result of which was, that, at one of their weekly meetings, he was enabled to repeat his experiments before a full meeting, and produced on that occasion a pipe and a lathe-band, and covered a soda-water bottle with a thin coating of the substance, by immersing a lump of gutta percha in hot water, next rendering it quite hard by immersing it in cold water, and then removing the whole, and forming it again into a solid lump by dipping it once more in hot water and kneading it with the hands. Impressions of medals which had been produced by the same gentleman, were also laid before the meeting.

Two of the staple articles of the gutta percha manufacture—viz. a pipe and a lathe-band, as made by hand, previously to the introduction of machinery for that purpose—are exhibited by Mr. Whishaw on the western "wall space" of the Telegraph section, in the Middle Gallery North, and numbered 419, Class 10, in the Catalogue. Next to the raw material exhibited by Messrs. Bunn and Co., No. 77, Class 28, the above-named samples of manufacture should be examined before the visitor looks at the numerous specimens of gutta percha articles manufactured by machinery.

Previously to noticing the various applications of gutta percha which are to be found in many parts of the Great International Exhibition, it may be as well to give our readers some notion of the nature of the tree from which this material is collected, and of its chemical composition. Singapore and Borneo appear to be the only countries at present known in which gutta percha can be obtained in large quantities; it is the concrete juice of a large forest tree of the same name. Its trunk is straight and lofty, and about three feet in diameter at its base; its branches are numerous, having ascending terminal buds, which are white from exuding gutta; the timber is hard, and sometimes used for building and other purposes. The proper mode of obtaining the juice is to tap the trees periodically; but the plan which was at first adopted by the Malays was to cut down the trees, regardless of the injurious effects on commerce, in order to obtain for immediate sale as much of the juice as possible. In the conservatory of Kew Gardens some young trees were planted, under the direction of Sir W. Hooker, the superintendent of that delightful retreat; but, from some unexplained cause, the experiment was unsuccessful. Contrary to the opinions generally entertained by several chemists, who have paid some attention to the subject, Mr. Cane, a very intelligent and scientific chemist, of Dublin, who has devoted more time, perhaps, than any other person to a complete analysis of the material, reports that it is "a simple carbo-hydrogeneous substance," and that in its ordinary state it is composed of at least two distinct materials, besides a notable proportion of sulphur. These two materials are first gutta percha in its pure state, which is a white matter, and second a pulverulent substance of a dark brown colour. The mode of separating these two substances is exceedingly simple: a dilute solution of gutta percha is made in chloroform or in bi-sulphuret of carbon, and, after a repose of some time, two very different strata are obtainable, the one being the solution of the white or pure gutta percha, while the other consists merely of the brown insoluble matter floating on the denser solution: the white or pure gutta percha is obtained by separation and evaporation; and by repeated washing with the solvent the pure material is readily separated from the brown substance, which can then be obtained in a pulverulent form.

In the admixture of foreign matter with gutta percha the material is very much reduced in strength, as has been ascertained by many persons, who, in order to place a cheap article before the public, have tried every kind of substance to bring down the cost. Thus, the handles of whips, which have been made of some of these unnatural mixtures, have been sent back by the purchasers to some of the manufacturers in the shape of dust. The same may be said of a spurious article *called* gutta percha, used for covering telegraph wires, which, after a short time, was found to be in the same state as the residue of the whip handles. One person was foolish enough to take out a patent for an admixture of powdered glass with gutta percha, specimens of which, after exposure to the atmosphere for one month, we found to be wholly disintegrated. The only substances which are found to be beneficially applicable for the purpose of mixing with gutta percha, are caoutchouc, which belongs to the same family of plants, and plumbago, or black lead; in both cases the admixture of the two substances respectively being only about one-ninth of the weight of gutta percha. Pipes and bands made of gutta percha should not be used for twelve months after being manufactured, as they are found, when in an unseasoned state, to contract to a very great extent. Under the influence of heat and pressure, gutta percha will spread to a considerable extent, and more so if mixed with foreign matters. If we except plumbago, all the mixtures of gutta percha and other substances are found to increase its power of conducting heat. In its pure state, gutta percha is an excellent non-conductor of electricity, and is therefore extensively used for insulating the wires of electric telegraphs. By heat, gutta percha assumes a darker colour, and the effect of heat on foreign colours mixed with the gutta percha is to give them a deadened appearance.

Perhaps there is no process more highly interesting than that of the manufacture of gutta percha by machinery, which is chiefly carried on at the gutta percha works near the City-road, and at Hancock's factory, at Stratford. Although the processes, as carried on at these two extensive establishments, may differ in some of the details, yet the general *modus operandi* may be thus described:—The crude blocks of gutta percha, as received from the docks, are in the first place cut into slices by means of a machine formed of a circular iron plate of about sixty inches diameter: in this iron plate are three slots placed radially for the reception of as many knives or cutters; the blocks being placed in an inclined wooden shoot, an end of each is set in the plane of rotation of the cutters; the slices thus cut off are transferred in baskets, though machinery might readily be applied for the purpose, to a wooden tank containing hot water, in which they are left to soak until they are found to be a plastic state. The next part of the process is to subject the material to the action of a *mincing* cylinder, somewhat similar to that used by paper-makers for the conversion of rags into pulp: afterwards, the whole is thoroughly cleaned in cold water tanks; and when the gutta percha is found to be very impure, which is frequently the case as an article of commerce, a solution of common soda or chloride of lime is added to the water. From the cold water tanks the material is conveyed to the masticating machine, in which it is secured by the doors being bolted down. By this operation it is subjected to very great pressure, and this part of the process is the same as that used in the manufacture of caoutchouc. From the masticating machine it is passed between large metal rollers, and thus converted into extensive sheets, of thicknesses regulated by the distance between the rollers. Sometimes it is passed two or three times between the rollers. These sheets are cut into bands of various widths by vertical knives placed at the end of the web or cloth by which the

CABINET.—BY TANNER.

sheets are moved away from the rollers. The sheets are either cut into the proper width for lathe bands, or are stamped out for shoe soles, and various other purposes. For making tubes or pipes of gutta percha, a mass of the material is carried from the masticator to a horizontal metal cylinder furnished with a suitable piston, by which it is pressed forward into a die box kept hot by steam; at one [end of

POPLIN PATTERN.—MESSRS. ATKINSON, DUBLIN.

the die box are a series of perforations through which the plastic material is forced into a cup, from which it passes out round a core, in its proper tubular form, into a long tank of cold water, through the whole length of which it is drawn by a line passing over a pulley, and returning to the person in attendance on the machine. The pipes are then coiled up and removed to the store-room.

Another important application of gutta percha is that of covering the wires used in the transmission of electricity, either for telegraphic or other purposes. With this view, a contrivance somewhat similar to the tubing machine is used; but, instead of being made hollow, the gutta percha is drawn out into the tank of water with its continuous core of copper or iron wire within.

Before concluding the present notice, we may mention that Dr. Montgomerie, through whose disinterested act the British public became acquainted with the use of gutta percha, received the large gold medal of the Society of Arts, which, in addition to the gratification of doing good, is the only reward he has received for the introduction to this country of a substance the uses of which are but as yet partially known.

In our next notice of gutta percha, we shall bring forward the various applications of this really important substance which have been contributed to the world's great industrial display.

CABINET. BY W. TANNER.

The design of this Cabinet is very chaste and elegant, and is the more creditable as being entirely the work of an operative cabinet maker of Bath. We should be glad to notice more frequently attempts of this kind, on the part of workmen, to elevate their position by the development of their inventive faculties. The style of this piece of furniture is of the period of Francis I., the material Riga and pollard oak. The effect, in our opinion, would have been better if the latter had been omitted, and the wood all of one colour; as for the ebony slab, it is decidedly too heavy to harmonise with the rest of the work. These are, however, errors of judgment, which may easily be avoided in future. The finish of all the parts, the ornamentation of which is rich without heaviness or redundancy, exhibits admirable workmanship.

POPLIN PATTERN. ATKINSON.

We give another of Messrs. Atkinson's poplin patterns—an elaborate scroll work, which, wrought out in colour and gold, is remarkably effective.

OR MOULU CLOCK.—HOWELL AND JAMES.—DESIGNED BY MR. ADAMS.

OR MOULU CLOCK. HOWELL AND JAMES.

Amongst the elegant display of jewellery and decorative articles exhibited by Messrs. Howell and James, is a clock, after an exquisite design by Mr. Adams. It represents the hours dancing round Mount Olympus; and is finished with remarkable delicacy and artistic effect.

FURNITURE IN PAPIER MACHE. BY JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

This little group represents three of the numerous elegant productions

PAPIER MACHE FURNITURE.—JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE

in *papier maché* exhibited by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge. The *légère* chair is of extremely graceful design, which is original and has been registered. The table and fire screen have all the lightness and delicacy of finish which suit them for a lady's boudoir. It is in these fairy-like productions of diminutive proportions that the light and highly ornamental material employed by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge is most successfully introduced. To large and heavier works it is not so appropriate.

PORCELAIN CANDELABRUM. BY LAHOCHE.

Lahoche, of the Palais National, has a very fine display of porcelain and crystal, in dinner services, clocks, vases, lamps, &c. That which we have engraved is a handsome lamp or candelabrum in porcelain, and or moulu. The designs upon the former are painted in rich colours, upon a pale blue foundation.

PORCELAIN CANDELABRUM.—BY LAHOCHE.

MALACHITE DOOR AND VASES.—FROM RUSSIA.

MALACHITE DOOR AND VASES FROM RUSSIA.

The magnificent and unique productions in malachite, exhibited by the Demidoff family, are justly objects of great admiration in the Russian Court. The labour involved in their production must have been immense, malachite being a mineral found only in small pieces, which have to be joined together by a peculiar process to form such works as those before us. The doors are of stately size, highly polished, and enriched with or moulu. The vases are all of different forms, each very beautiful, and are also embellished with or moulu.

FISH-KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON. BY LISTER AND SONS.

The fish-knife and fork are very happy and effective in design: the handles are of ivory, richly carved. The spoon is of a scroll pattern, very neat, and appropriate for general use.

FISH-KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON.—BY LISTER AND SONS.

DIAMOND AND RUBY STOMACHER. MOREL.

Here we have one of the gems and glories of the Exhibition, which fairly rivals in attraction the Queen of Spain's jewels and the "Koh-i-noor" itself; a truly sumptuous production, upon which the jewellery trade of England might be bold to stake its reputation in face of the world. It was originally intended and destined as a bouquet, but is equally, perhaps more appropriately, available as a stomacher; moreover, it is so constructed as to separate into several distinct pieces of jewellery, according to requirement. The diamonds are all of the finest water; and the rubies are described as "an unique collection." The setting is contrived with springs, resulting in a waving or slightly oscillating motion when in use, which displays, to the fullest extent, the brilliant colours of the stones.

DIAMOND AND RUBY STOMACHER.—BY MOREL.

FLOWER-STAND AND CLOCK-CASE. BY POTTS.

These are two very happy specimens of the brass manufactures of Potts, of Birmingham. There is not much pretence at originality in the design, but the manner in which they have been turned out is unexceptionably meritorious.

WATKINS' AND HILL'S MODELS OF STEAM-ENGINES.

The sectional models of steam-engines contributed to the Machinery Department of the Great Exhibition, by Messrs. Watkins and Hill, should be examined by all who are unacquainted with the workings of the steam-engine, before they inspect the numerous machines in motion which are actuated by the power of steam.

By these illustrative sectional models all the internal actions of the different kinds of engines represented are clearly shown; but it is much to be regretted that these models are not rendered more useful by the attendance of a mechanical person appointed by the Royal Commissioners, in order to afford the necessary explanations to the thousands of inquiring visitors, very many of whom enter these sultry regions, exposing themselves for a long period together to a sort of shampooing process, for the express purpose of gaining knowledge with regard to a subject which is but little understood by the great masses of the people.

The first of this series of models is of a condensing steam-engine, motion to which is given by a pulley-line from one of the neighbouring engines. This model is chiefly constructed of brass, and is a piece of finished workmanship; on one side the exterior of the machine is shown, while on the other the interior is clearly laid open to view, with the action of the pistons, clacks, and valves, air-pump, condenser, &c.

The second model is chiefly of wood, painted, and represents in *elevation* and longitudinal *section* a six-wheel locomotive engine of ordinary construction, in which the furnace, tubes, cylinders, cranks, smoke-box, blast-pipe, &c., are distinctly shown.

The third model represents a beam marine steam-engine; and the fourth, which is of smaller size, shows not only a condensing steam-engine complete in all its parts, but also the furnace and boiler, in which latter the steam is generated.

FLOWER-STAND.—BY POTTS.

CLOCK CASE.—BY POTTS.

PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, &c.

This important branch of industrial art is one which cannot have failed to prove of great interest in a marked degree to those who have already visited the Great Exhibition; and to those who have yet to realise this almost universal desire, it cannot fail to prove a leading feature of attraction; for whether we look at the results in an artistic, industrial, or utilitarian point of view, we find its interest to be precisely the same, since all are combined in an eminent manner in the various departments into which the china, porcelain, and earthenware trades are subdivided, and in no other branch of our national industry is the value of industrial, scientific, and artistic operations so marked in relation to the materials to be acted upon by the skill of the worker. A portion of clay, the value of which may be the smallest fraction of our smallest coin, is, by the skill of the potter, converted into vessels for use or ornament, and almost with the rapidity of thought the plastic material is raised under the ready fingers of the potter into an article of beauty and utility. Chemistry lends its aid in colouring and vitrifying the form which the simplest mechanism has produced, and art gives expression to that colouring in the due distribution of tints, or in the arrangement of the forms in which they shall appear. This, too, takes place in the finest specimen of porcelain, as in the humblest example of earthenware; and the two extremes meet in this identity, so far as the leading features are concerned, of the operations by which they are produced.

There are few things more interesting than the tracing up through successive ages the progress of the art of pottery; for, when textile and even metallic manufactures have perished by time and exposure, the fictile remains of bygone ages have been preserved to us, and, in many instances, have proved of eminent value as records of the habits, costumes, and ceremonies of peoples long since passed away. The material, from its earthy character, has served to resist the action of ordinary decay, and give to modern times pictures of those things of which all other record was completely lost. Nineveh, Egypt, Etruria, and ancient Rome have come down to us all the more vividly for their fictile remains, however much their architectural monuments may have enabled us to confirm the facts of written history or tradition, since, in every age, an advanced stage of civilisation would appear to have been evidenced by a high condition of the fictile arts. Varying in purpose, in style, and method of production, in decoration and general effect, these remains of antiquity always convey to the thoughtful observer a strong individual perception of the genius of the country and age in which they were produced. It was, however, reserved in this, as in other departments of industry, for the skill and invention of modern times to render this art subservient to the wants and comforts of the masses of the people; and the immense commercial development given to the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware is one of those manifestations of industrial progress which the social wants of an age like the present could alone bring forth. No longer confined to the exclusive purpose of sacrificial ceremonies or monumental records, these fictile arts have become the agents of domestic comfort in their uses, and of intellectual refinement in the beautiful forms in which they come before us; and, with due care and attention on the part of those in whose hands the manufacture and distribution of these examples of modern skill are placed, they may become, to a far greater extent than at present, the means of a wide-spread education in those arts, which all are agreed tend to the ultimate elevation of human character. Nor can the numerous inventions and adaptations of even the commonest earthenware vessels to the purposes and requirements of society be overlooked, as tending to produce domestic habits of cleanliness and order, where, but for the economic uses to which modern ingenuity is ever seeking to adapt its productions, discomfort and the baneful influences of a neglect of the simplest sanatory laws would obtain. It is, therefore, under the two aspects of use and decoration, that we desire to look at the illustrations of the present position of china, porcelain, and earthenware manufacture, as evidenced in the display before us.

Here, then, we have placed for examination and even for comparison the productions of the Royal porcelain manufactories of Sèvres, Munich, and Meissen, on the one hand, as the exponents of the highest manifestations of skill in fictile design, of which modern means are capable; and, on the other hand, the results of private enterprise and the persevering energy of the British manufacturer, in seeking to supply the wants and meet the tastes of the masses of the people; as displayed by the production of the Staffordshire Potteries, of Worcester, and other localities in which these branches of industry are carried on. There were few points in connexion with the early progress of the Exhibition, which created more distrust on the part of our manufacturers than the uncertainty as to how far these Royal or Government manufactures on the Continent would be permitted to stand in competition with the results of the private enterprise of our manufacturers, as regards the honours to be awarded to those whose works appeared to call for suitable recognition; inasmuch as the injustice, and, indeed, the absurdity, of placing for comparison articles made for the markets of the world, with those in which perfection as works of art was the only aim, let the cost, in time or money, be what it might, was obvious. In fact, our manufacturers justly felt that there was, in reality, no point of comparison to which, in common sense and justice, they could afford to submit. The difficulty, however, was got over by the decision of the Royal Commission, that the industrial works of the porcelain manufacturers of England could in nowise be placed in the same category with the fine art works of an establishment supported by the respective states of the Continent, not so much for industrial purposes, but as a means of example and refinement in the taste of the people.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

This important district first claims our attention, because it is at once the exponent of some of the highest manifestations of china manufacture, as of the more common earthenware produced for the ordinary wants of everyday life. The tables of the palace and the cottage are at once furnished from this, one of the most interesting localities, in an industrial point of view, to be found in the world; and, when it is considered that the greater portion of the development to which the various branches of the potter's art has attained, has taken place almost within the memory of living persons; that new modes of production have given, as usual, a new impetus to almost every department; that artistic taste and skill, which was formerly the rare exception as in the case of Wedgewood, has now become, in a great degree, the rule of action, although the full realisation of that rule may be far from complete, we see here, as elsewhere, when carefully considering our manufacturing systems, that in every pursuit the Saxon mind has but to receive the necessary momentum at the right point, and the problem, whatever it may be, is at once in progress of solution.

To those who carefully examined and noticed the condition of the Staffordshire potteries some fifteen years ago, and saw how little improvement had been made since Wedgewood's time, and how much had to be done without any very apparent means of doing it, since the workers had much to learn and no one to teach, it must be a source of astonishment and satisfaction to find that so great a progress has been made, and, being now fairly begun, must of necessity go forward. The introduction of the comparatively new material of Parian for statuettes and ornaments generally, has given a feeling of art to those productions which the old bisque body never could have done. The rich transparent tone of the Parian, giving the reflected light and semi-opaque shadows of marble, contrasts so unmistakably with the grey-looking tint and hard effect of the bisque, that no one can wonder that the latter is now completely superseded in England, for all works in the Fine Art department of the porcelain manufacture. We trust, however, that the manufacturers will not allow themselves to run wild in this material, of which there are many symptoms in the Exhibition, but keep steadily to those articles and subjects which, in size, style, and method of treatment, will enable them to do full justice to themselves, and the beautiful medium now placed at their disposal.

The introduction of Parian into general use for the objects to the representation of which up to the present time it has been so successfully directed, is chiefly due to the two enterprising firms of Messrs. Copeland, and Messrs. H. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent; but we have good authority for saying that the former firm was the first to solve the problem of its applicability under judicious treatment; not that in this respect Messrs. Minton's claim is one whit the less for the skill, talent, and enterprise with which, from the beginning they entered into the race for excellence; and in all the examples shown by these two houses we have the result of the great amount of experience, artistic knowledge, and manufacturing tact which their great past experience has given them. In Messrs. Minton's display of Parian there is little left for the most fastidious to wish; and, in spite of our desire to see the application of it kept within those legitimate bounds as to size and use, to which its character best fits it, we are compelled to admire the beauty of the *Rénaissance* chimney-piece, because the design has been so thoroughly adapted in all its parts to the requirements of the material. The caryatides are spirited and expressive, the ornaments appropriate and graceful, and the whole well fitted together. The painted porcelain panels, too, add to the effect in no mean degree. On the shelf of this chimney-piece are three novelties in statuettes. The Flora is rather overstrained in *pose*, though there are excellent points; and of the pair of the Amazon and the Warrior, we are inclined somewhat to question the taste of the former, though the execution and spirit are very admirable. In both there is an enormous amount of energy and power.

A wine-cooler, decorated with cleverly designed incidents of the chase, in which the animals are modelled with great accuracy, the figures of the controlling sportsmen, or boys *en costume*, being very spirited, is an excellent example. The vine, as festooned around the whole, is charmingly treated, and the crowning group of figures, with an emblematic barrel of bacchanalian dimensions, is original and pleasing. The heads of the boar and fox are very finely executed. There is a second example of this piece, in which gilding is used as a means of decorating certain salient points, but to our mind the Parian in all its integrity is the best. Another work in Parian is a centre-piece, with fine emblematic figures of the seasons, very beautifully treated, the figures being well designed and modelled, the *pose* of the "Winter" being very grand, and the treatment broad. In colour, the light blue, gold, and Parian produce a most harmonious result. Another example is a jelly and ice stand, very tastefully arranged, the group on the top, with the scrambling little figure eager to seize upon that which is far out of reach, is very pretty. The floral ornamentation too, of the cups, &c., is exceedingly well painted, being neat, broad, and effective. The centre-piece, or dessert stand, with the two reclining figures in eastern costume, we do not like. It is neither tasteful nor interesting, no intention being visible. Another, however, with three genii at the angles, is very good. These figures are beautifully modelled, the leading features of the colour and gilding being the same as those we mentioned above as being so chaste in effect.

In statuettes, the reduced copy of Power's "Greek Slave" deserves marked attention for the excellent manner in which the expression and sentiment of the original has been preserved. This, however, is only one out of many which either have been or are destined to be very popular. "The Babes in the Wood," after John Bell, and a statuette of the late Sir Robert Peel, possess excellent points, though widely differing; and a group of Cupids with a goat, or rather two treatments of the same subject, forming a pair, are remarkable for excellence of drawing, modelling, and the florid character of the treatment.

Minton's china has ever been esteemed for its tasteful colouring, and the treatment of the smaller floral subjects; and on this occasion the reputation of the house has been duly sustained.

In dinner services, the plates are of an excellent character, the execution of the painting being at once delicate and effective, and without any overstrained effort after neatness: that quality is obtained in a satisfactory manner. The centres, too, are usually sufficiently subordinate to the border, a point which ought to be laid down as a principle in the decoration of a plate. In tea and breakfast services the cups and saucers are generally very elegant in effect.

With the exception of the two large vases standing on each side of the Parian chimney-piece, we cannot admire the vases or scent-jars of this house; for there is a want of form in most of them, which, in spite of beauty of colour and manipulation in painting, gives them an unsatisfactory appearance. The large vases, however, are an exception; the forms being bold, clear, and well pronounced, and the decorations simply part of the general form. The metal casting and chasing of the handles, too, strike at once, and the effect of the whole is satisfactory for such large objects.

In the less costly articles, Messrs. Minton make a very interesting display, and some of the articles for the toilet are very elegant. The new process by which lithographic printing is brought to bear in the coloured decoration of earthenware, is here illustrated in two excellent examples, one being decorated with the ivy, the colour, and light, and shadow being well given; the other being a composition of the bryony, very nicely rendered as an ornament. On the whole, this exposition of Messrs. Minton's current productions is a most satisfactory and interesting one.

In Mr. Alderman Copeland's (2) display, Parian is again in the ascendant, and certainly its rich and delicate tone contrasts well in the overwhelming light in which the china, &c. is placed. Of this light the exhibitors have some right to complain. Some have attempted to overcome the difficulty by having glass cases, but we think this rather aggravates the evil. Both Minton and Copeland have avoided this, and displayed their wares in all their integrity, and certainly, under all circumstances, to some advantage. The Parian statuette of "Sappho," from the original by Theed, in the possession of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, strikes from its size, being probably the largest figure yet produced in the material; but for that very reason we think it is not so covetable as many of the higher class statuettes, out of the forty examples exhibited by this house. The hands and feet seem out of proportion to the head. This may be a fault of the original, but it is quite as likely to arise from, or be exaggerated by, unequal firing, which we think a fatal objection to attempting large works of th skind. Under any circumstances, the shrinkage of a material so variable in this respect as Parian, is likely to be more regular in a statuette of sixteen inches high than in one of thirty-five inches; for when it is remembered that this shrinkage invariably reaches one-sixth, the calculation of the proportion to fairly accomplish a thoroughly good work, even when small, is no indifferent item in the skill employed in producing the result. The "Ino and Bacchus" of Foley has been admirably reduced, and, with an appropriate pedestal, stands out with peculiar grace and fitness. This is a beautiful subject for the crowning ornament of a decorated clock, and, with suitable bronze adjuncts, would look even better than it does as a single work. The "Dancing Girl reposing," by Marshall, is very charming; and the head of a young fawn, drawing the "Last Drop"—the title of the work—from a drinking vessel, is admirable. The lower extremities of the figure, however, have a "wooden" look. Durham's elegant bust of "Jenny Lind" is, to our minds, the best in Parian yet published. Many of the other examples are tolerably well known to our readers, by occasional illustrations either from the originals or from the Parian reductions. Probably the greatest novelty, certainly in the Parian, is the "Tripod Flower-stand." The design is classic and appropriate: it is beautifully modelled, and the difficulty of uniting the parts has been well got over. The example in terra cotta is also very meritorious.

The slabs for fireplaces are very noticeable features in Copeland's examples, the greater portion of them being excellent in style and execution. Those in which a trellis-work is painted at the top, from which is suspended an arrangement of the convolvulus in one slab, and the passion-flower in another, are very complete and appropriate. The painting of the flowers is broad in hadling, and artistic in colour and effect. Indeed, this mode of treatment characterises all the works of this house, whether dinner, tea, or coffee services; the plates being always broad and effective, the cups and saucers neat, and with the same quality in an appropriate degree. Several table-tops are worked up in this style with remarkable success.

In toilet slabs, the Etruscan style of ornament is brought in very successfully, and the effect of mosaic-work well given. The size of the slabs, and their truth of surface, is remarkable. Of vases there are a great number, many very chaste and elegant, others a little over-done in the details of decoration. The leading forms are classic, but modern modes of ornamentation have been resorted to. The painting in some of them is very excellent, in others not so good. Those decorated with landscapes, cleverly as the landscapes are executed, are contradictions to all the laws of perspective, for nothing can be more undesirable than to paint a landscape on a convex surface, the form being the very reverse of the representation, since the most distant part of the picture may thus be brought nearest to the eye. But people *will* have these kind of things, and so manufacturers *must* make them. On this head we shall have more to say when visiting the products of Sèvres. Before quitting Copeland's vases, however, we would direct attention to the large blue and gold specimen, as worthy of especial notice for its colour, gilding, and surface. In point of colour, this display is rich and effective, and a tint, which has been named the "Queen's colour"—a very charming violet tint—comes as a grateful variety to the everlasting blues and crimsons.

In the commoner ware there are many excellent specimens of dinner pieces. The plain printed ware in new colours, and in an equally novel, because very bold and artistic style of engraving, will bear careful examination. One plate, with an Etruscan border of excellent design, is, however, spoiled by a commonplace landscape subject, which good engraving could not redeem, being placed in the centre. If this were replaced with an appropriate patera of the style of the border, it would be the most perfect plate of its kind we have ever seen.

Messrs. John Ridgway and Co., of Cauldron-place, Shelton (5), afford an agreeable contrast to their neighbours by exhibiting no Parian, and contenting themselves with a first-rate display of the utilities of the pottery trade, more especially as applied to sanitary purposes. Their pottery "fountain hand-basons," in a variety of forms, give evidence of a close attention to the special want they are intended to supply; and whilst doing this, care has been taken that the wealthy can have any amount of elegance and decoration which taste or caprice may suggest, whilst the purchaser of humbler means and aspirations may have those useful articles which his requirements may render necessary, at the most moderate cost. More cleanly, useful vessels it is impossible to conceive, whilst there has been much care and consideration bestowed upon their appearance, as decorative adjuncts in a chamber.

Mr. Ridgway also exhibits a stair-rail in earthenware. The gilding is somewhat out of taste, being carried a little too far; but, in many points, it is suggestive of beauty in similar adaptations. This over ornamentation is a point we shall have constantly to find fault with in this department of industry, for our porcelain manufacturers seem to think they can never, by any possibility, do too much. In the examples of dinner-services, for instance, in the contribution under consideration, the plates are overloaded with painting and gilding; the former being hard in handling, and indifferent in drawing. The plain and gilded articles are effective and satisfactory—one soup-tureen being very excellent. The conservatory fountains are objects of some pretension, and in many respects are well adapted to their purpose. There is a light and brilliant appearance, which in the midst of flowers and foliage would give them a peculiar value they cannot possibly have in their present isolated position.

The name of the exhibitor whose contribution next demands attention is one which every lover of art or art-manufacture must reverence, and it is something to have it represented on an occasion like the present. We allude to Messrs. Wedgewood and Sons, of Etruria. The exposition here made in many of those departments in which Josiah Wedgewood (6) excelled, and for the perfecting of which he secured the services of Flaxman and those of a body of artists capable of carrying out in an intelligent manner the views of the great sculptor, is far more satisfactory than we expected; for we have here the blue jasper vases, and cameos with white bas-reliefs from the antique, in all their excellence, and a copy of the Barberini, or Portland Vase. These, with specimens of Queen's ware, the chessmen by Flaxman, and efforts in "Carrara porcelain statuary," or Parian, all show that the old spirit is "not dead but sleeping," and that the Great Exhibition has awakened those energies and aspirations which have been so long slumbering; for we find here examples which have been suffered to almost sink into oblivion from sheer neglect and apathy, and yet how well they look in the broad daylight of the Crystal Palace. The specimens of black ware, or jet, are very excellent, and the red terra cotta with black figures are complete revivals of the olden type. Nor must the chemical vessels be forgotten, since their quality is no mean test of the present skill of the house. In short, as a whole, whose who honour the name of Wedgewood may feel tolerably well satisfied with this proof of the vitality of the firm.

Messrs. S. Alcock and Co. (7), of Burslem, exhibit a high class of printed ware, of excellent quality; the plates being especially good, and the cups and saucers pretty in style and chaste in colour. The painted plates are, however, heavy in manner, and the flowers inartistic in execution. The specimens of Parian are extravagant in subject; the relief, as in the sportsman's jug, being too high for artistic effect. The "Codfish Cigar-ash Holder," by Alfred Crowquill, is very clever in its way, and some of the more classical of the Parian examples are pretty.

J. Clementson (8), of Shelton, has some excellent examples of printed ware; the landscape engravings being artistic and well-selected, according to the prevailing mode, which, of course, the manufacturer is obliged to follow. In addition to these, we have Parian examples again; and Messrs. T. J. and J. Mayer, of Longton (9), show this material, or bisque, wrought into such clever imitations of flowers as to be quite ridiculous, and to us it appears a sad waste of time and material. The toilet vessels exhibited by this firm are effective in decoration, and excellent in quality and colour. The rustic jugs, however, are more curious than artistic or beautiful. The specimens of colour-printing, as shown in labels for advertising, are effective, and susceptible of further development.

Messrs. Naigh and Sons, of Hanley (10), exhibit china in great variety, but of very unequal execution. The examples of two dinner services are rich and effective. Amongst their specimens of Parian, a bacchanalian vase is very clever in many points, some of the *relievi* being well modelled; a clock, too, in this material is very suggestive. The vases, with portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, with views of the exterior and interior of the Crystal Palace, are clumsy in outline. The stork, as suggestive of domesticity, might have been wrought out to a better purpose. Some of the other vases are very pretty and effective.

Messrs. T. and R. Boote, of Burslem, exhibit a Brobdignagian Portland vase of such dimensions as would almost bid defiance to any breaking propensity which might develope itself by any association of idea arising out of the attempted destruction of the original. The remainder of the contribution of this firm is of more useful articles, the best of which are some very excellent jugs for "toddy" or hot water.

Messrs. Pinder, Bourne, and Hope (15), of Burslem, make a pretty display, in which there are points of excellence; and Messrs. Anderson and Bettley (16), of Longton, show specimens of cups of pretty design, intended for Italy and the East. The white examples are very clear, and the decorations of the more elaborate ones elegant and effective. The examples of plates, too, are very good in ornamentation.

Messrs. F. and R. Pratt and Co. (22), of Fenton, make a rather remarkable display of examples in colour-printing, in which popular engravings are well given on a variety of articles, such as scent-jars, dessert pieces, &c. One large plate is decorated with an engraving in this style from Warren's picture of "Christ and his disciples in the corn-field on the Sabbath-day;" and it is certainly an admirable example of its class, the effect of the whole being very artistic. The imitations of the Etruscan vases in red and black are also worthy of notice, and the plain printed articles generally are of superior quality. Similar examples, exhibited by Messrs. Serjeant and Pepper (19), of Hanley, are also very good. One plate, with a vine border, is very excellent.

Messrs. Keys and Mountford (14) show a considerable collection of Parian examples, some of which are also exhibited by other houses, and others are only to be found here. They do not call for any special attention from us, though of interest to the visitor, or those who desire to see the extent to which the use of this material is now carried. The copy of the "Warwick vase," exhibited by Messrs. James Edwards and Son, of Dale Hall, Burslem, is a prettier example.

We cannot conclude our notice of the contributions from the Staffordshire potteries, without calling attention to the very admirable display of door furniture in china, by Mr. W. S. Kennedy, of Burslem. Thus, we have finger-plates, door-handles, pateræ for bell-pulls, &c., many of them very excellent in design and execution, and of all styles and colours. Nor should a very cleverly reduced model of the classic bust usually known as "Clytie," executed in terra cotta, and exhibited by James Marsh (51), of Longport, be overlooked; and still less the wine-cooler, also in terra cotta, by the same youth, who is, we understand, a pupil of the Hanley School of Design, in which institution these works were executed. The latter example is clever in design, and the chimeræ are spiritedly modelled.

On the whole, this display is far superior to what might have been expected.

WORCESTER.

The exposition of the porcelain trade of Worcester is now confined to two houses, and the examples of Messrs. Chamberlain and Co. are by no means so novel as for the reputation of their city was to be desired. Excellent as many of the examples certainly are, still it would have been more satisfactory to have seen full and complete evidence of present operations, rather than so great a reliance on that which this house did years ago. As a whole, the display is an interesting one. The vases are generally good examples of their class; and the one on which the subject of "Cardinal Wolsey received at the Abbey Gates, Leicester," is displayed is a valuable specimen of the talent of one of the founders of this house, Mr. H. Chamberlain, and is handed down as an heirloom in the firm. The painting is a first-rate example of its class. In general the articles are over decorated, and the stippling carried to a painful extent. Some of the landscapes are pretty and effective. The "honeycomb" examples are very rich in effect, and the communion vessels are got up with great care; but, unfortunately, the subject-pieces with which they are decorated are badly drawn. The same may be said of the supporters to the arms upon the dinner-service executed for Lord Ward. The border, and, indeed, the effect of the whole, is very excellent, the blue being splendid in tone, and, but for the inaccuracy alluded to, the work would be almost perfect. Some of the less decorated articles are very elegant.

Messrs. G. Grainger and Co. exhibit specimens of their semi-porcelain, a new material, to which they have paid great attention, and with marked success. For chemical purposes it is of the greatest value, as it

resists the action of fire and acids. For general purposes its decoration is, of course, subject to the same laws as other materials; and in the examples before us, with much to satisfy, there is much to find fault with. The examples of tea-services are very pretty, and the less decorated of the plates are very excellent; the flowers, however, are generally very badly drawn, and the painting inartistic and wanting in relief. The Worcester manufacturers should attend to these points.

COALBROOK DALE.

Messrs. John Rose and Co. (47) of Coalport, make, on the whole, a very satisfactory display; but the remarks we have made as to the want of accurate artistic knowledge in carrying out details as seen in the Worcester china, are applicable in this case too. With an amount of labour of an almost fearful character, there is little real artistic result; yet no one can doubt the effort, and wonder that the same house which could carry out the very beautiful examples of a less ambitious character to be found in this collection, could have wrought out the other. Nothing can possibly be more satisfactory, or more magnificent in appearance, than some of the specimens of dinner services placed at the back of the case. Those in blue and gold are very beautiful. Then the Rose Dubarry service, to which we shall again allude, is everything in colour which the most fastidious could desire. Indeed, the colouring, generally, is excellent, except where, by overstippling, blackness has been the result. Some of the examples of tea services are very charming: and those with blue and gold interlaced ornament are perfect of their kind. The dessert pieces are, however, too much overloaded with detail, and want more simplicity of taste.

In Parian, a great effort has been made by this house in getting up probably the largest group yet executed in this material. As already indicated we doubt the policy of attempting these large examples; and giving Messrs. Rose full credit for the attempt, cannot think it has been so successful as perhaps it deserved to be. The sentiment of the group which represents the "Pleiades adorning Night" is unexceptionable, and the treatment elegant, but the draperies want breadth, and the base of stars is by no means what it ought to be. The large group of "Puck and his Companions" is fanciful, but too large. "The Wrestlers" is really very well executed.

In connexion with Messrs. Rose, we may instance the display of Messrs. A. B. and R. P. Daniel, of 129, New Bond-street. Here we see the Rose Dubarry dessert service in all its glory, the distinctive feature being its peculiar tint, which was first introduced at Sèvres in the reign of Louis XV., and named after his mistress. There is great beauty, softness, and richness of tone, the colour being at once very regular and semi-transparent. The effect is very beautiful. In Messrs. Daniel's case we find a very superb service in white and gold, which proves the capabilities of the manufacturer; and if we object to the decoration as being carried too far, it is because the knowledge where to leave off is a point to which the attention of our manufacturers requires to be directed. The parian ewer exhibited in this case is a mistake. Before quitting these examples we cannot but express our regret that both Messrs Rose and Messrs. Daniell should have marred their display by glass cases, which for this class of articles, and in such a light, appears very objectionable, as it shows their examples to a disadvantage.

LONDON.

Messrs. T. and M. S. Brown, 47, St. Martin's-lane, make a very pretty display. The printed examples are very good, but there is too much of the "shop" in mixing the china, &c. with glass. The method of showing the Portland Vase, which is so mounted that the design upon the bottom is seen, is very good. There are other exhibitors, to whom, had space permitted, we desired to call attention, but cannot do so now. We must not, however, fail to do justice to the very admirable display of patent ironstone china made by Mr. C. Mason, of Longton, and which ought to have been alluded to in connexion with the Staffordshire Potteries. If the Chinese type is the true one for this class of manufacture, then is Mr. Mason's exposition a perfect one, for it is sufficiently Chinese for the most fastidious of Celestials—vases, scent-jars, garden-seats, &c., in which dragons of sufficient ugliness, and gilding and colours of sufficient brightness, are all brought together in glorious but orderly confusion; and the whole group is one of interest to the admirers of this peculiar school of decoration.

We had intended to conclude these notices with some general comparisons between this display and that on the Foreign side, but must postpone them until our notice of the productions from the Continent.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RUSSIA.

THE accident that has placed the produce of Russia next to that of the United States is curious and suggestive. The greatest empire next to the greatest republic—pure despotism side by side with perfect self-government, vigorous private enterprise compared with the results of Royal patronage; yet there are strong points of resemblance between the two countries. Barely 160 years have elapsed since Peter the Great, while commencing the task of Europeanising and civilising Russia, worked by day in the shipyards of Deptford, relaxed by driving a wheelbarrow through Evelyn's beautiful holly hedge at Sayes Court (a hedge still in existence), and sat up at night drinking brandy and pepper with the Marquis of Caermarthen. But sixty-eight years have passed away since Benjamin Franklin, dressed in the brown suit in which Wedderburne had abused him as a rebel, attended as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to sign the treaty of peace by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the Republic. Both have made rapid strides in that brief period. Both have invited immigration. The Russians on plan, rule, and system; the Americans by free liberty to labour and great chances of independence. Both have still huge tracts of land to be cultivated. Both are rich in raw produce and natural wealth. But the progress of Russia depends almost on one irresponsible man. The progress of the United States depends on the continued vigour of a nation which so far has proved itself equal to every opportunity. The Russian confides in his emperor; the "Statesman" depends on himself. The American people have made the United States the great nation it is. But no man of observation can doubt that it has been the hard hand of despotism which has raised the Russian empire from the condition of semi-barbarism in which it existed in the time of our William III.

The Russian exhibition consists of two compartments of a totally different character. In the North side of the Nave are to be found rich green malachite vases, the produce of the imperial manufactories. Some of these works are of extraordinary magnificence, particularly the green jasper or malachite doors, the chimney-piece and stove. There are also several gigantic vases of painted china made after the fashion of Sèvres, tapestry carpets of great magnificence, jewellery as splendid as gems can be made under the hands of a Parisian workman, particularly a box on which the natural colours of purple grapes, peaches, and other fruits have been imitated in precious stones. By the side of the jasper vases lie lumps of the raw material, some as large as a foot-ball. The whole of this collection, with which a few weapons of war are intermixed, composes a brilliant museum of what may be termed *Royal toys*, in contrast to the spades and axes which compose the *heavy steel toys* of Birmingham. They are not made for profit or the subject of any export trade. It is part of the Emperor's State, in the same way that he has tall horse-guards and footguards, to have certain imperial manufactories where porcelain, jasper vases, and tapestry carpets are manufactured, without regard to expense, either to adorn the imperial palaces or to be presented to his friends and allies.

On the same principle we find that the Emperor has lately sent young men to Rome, to become pupils of the most eminent artist in mosaic, with the view of founding a manufactory of mosaic in St. Petersburg.

It is understood that the porcelain manufactory is under the direction of Frenchmen; and although the Russians have shown great talent in making external copies of various works, they do not as yet much understand the meaning of honest workmanship in articles that require exactness of fit. Indeed, in St. Petersburg almost all work of fine art or taste is in the hands or under the direction of foreigners. The malachite vases are not, as they would at first sight appear, solid, but veneered, as it were, on copper. The expense of their construction is very much increased, when, as in the instance of the splendid specimens exhibited, it is determined to complete every wave and shade of the vein, for then it becomes almost as difficult a work as mosaic.

The malachite is found in the copper mines in which Russia is so rich; some of the finest specimens have been obtained on the property of the Prince Demidoff. It has also been found in considerable quantities in the Burra Burra mines of South Australia, and hence lately come into fashion for colonial brooches and bracelets.

Almost all the articles exhibited in this Northern Bay are the produce of a system, almost universal among the monarchies of Europe, of carrying on Royal or National manufactories, as a matter of luxury and as an example of taste. Such in France are the national manufactories of Gobelins tapestry, of Beauvais carpets, and Sèvres china; in Prussia, of iron-casting and porcelain; in Saxony, of porcelain; and in Tuscany, of mosaic in *pietra dura*. To several of these establishments, particularly in Russia, and in the Gobelins establishment in France, schools for instruction in drawing and painting as applied to manufactures are attached for the benefit and the due training of workmen. In England, it is with difficulty that money is obtained for schools of design; but although we wisely rely on private enterprise for manufacturing excellence, it would pay us to devote more money to cultivate taste.

Russian Carriages.—On leaving the splendid department dedicated to luxury and fine arts, we find in the small avenue to the north some more real and utilitarian specimens of Russian industry, in a set of very handsome carriages, of a peculiar national form. These are the Russian drosky, equally available on wheels, or in the winter on runners, and the favourite carriage of Russian gentlemen. They are on four wheels, very low, with a strong iron forked perch, and a double body, the first of which either holds one or two persons abreast. There are specimens of both kinds: the other merely holds a seat for the driver, who sits close upon his horse or horses; when a pair are used, the correct thing is for a shaft-horse to trot, while the second, harnessed to an outrigger, gambols at a canter beside him.

It will be necessary to give an illustration in order to afford a correct idea of the shape of these vehicles. They are very stylish, but suited to a military nation. They allow of no lounging; the passenger must sit as upright as though he were driving himself in a dog-cart. It is not considered correct for ladies to be seen in them in large towns, but of course they are occasionally used in the country. With a little lowering of the seat, they might be copied with advantage here, and would prove a pretty novelty. The workmanship deserves unqualified praise, except the shafts, which are heavy and clumsy. The leather splash-boards round the wheels are particularly well arranged—no stitching appears, and they look like pieces of solid japan; the lining and the varnishing are equally well finished. If the wood is sound and well seasoned, they are not dear at the price set upon them.—£47. A set of harness hangs up in the large room, which is also of a fashion peculiar to Russia. We should recommend the obliging Russian Commissioner to procure a wooden horse, so as to exhibit one of the turn-outs complete. It is difficult to explain, to those who have never seen them in use, the arrangement of a great birchwood bow, which is an indispensable ornament of Russian harness, and from which bells are suspended over the horse's neck. Close to the carriages are a pair of very light sledges of iron; these harnessed to horses are used for running races on the ice of the Neva in winter, and awful cockleshells they seem to go any pace. The driver sits on a low bench with no support to his back. Steeple-chasing must be child's play compared with such sport.

Crossing the main avenue to the South Bay we enter the compartment in which the staples which constitute the export trade of Russia, with several curiosities, are arranged. These are important almost in proportion as they are unattractive: one part of the walls is hung with leather, including choice specimens of the "Russia" dear to book collectors. On the counter, with many pairs of boots and shoes, requiring no particular notice, being neither better nor worse than French, German, or English, are a pair of dress-boots, made of the thinnest and best calf leather we ever remember to have seen. It is as soft and flexible as kid, but stronger. We are informed that the material is much used in Russia for full dress boots. If it can be delivered here at a reasonable price, a large demand is certain. All the leather exhibited is well tanned, soft, and a good colour.

Russian Felting.—On the same counter as the leather are a number of stockings, shoes, and other articles made of felt by the Russian peasantry. A very curious manufacture indeed, well worth the examination of the trade. Each article seems felted separately, and made solid yet soft. The shoes are regular sabots, two inches to three inches thick in the sole, apparently moulded on a last, strong enough to resist the cut of a sword or even a bullet, and yet soft and warm inside. For travelling in winter they are invaluable. But this mode of felting is evidently adaptable to many other purposes. On the opposite table are basins, jugs, cups, helmets of the same material japanned inside and out. They are light, tough, and not to be broken. A washhand jug and basin are rather dear (17s.), but they would be famous articles for sea voyages. Gutta percha has been tried for that purpose, but it melts in tropical climates. We advise our outfitters to look to this.

Provisions.—A trophy of sheafs of seed-bearing agricultural produce, very elegantly arranged, containing every kind of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, flax, hemp, peas, and beans grown in the Russian dominions, occupies the centre of a counter, round which are arranged in bowls the seed and flour of these articles. Among them our cooks may find it worth while to try a small kind of dried pea for winter use, in soups, of a very sweet taste. On the walls around are specimens of the famous Russian hemps, raw and manufactured, with canvass and ropes and twine, which, with grain and tallow, are too well known to our merchants for this last hundred years to need further notice.

Dried Provisions.—In the same department is an extensive collection of dried provisions, including *caviare*, dried sturgeon, isinglass, a substance resembling isinglass made up in the shape of a rude whip which is obtained from a fish called the *Vesiga*, and used in Russia to make pies; but, perhaps, the article most likely to become a new staple of commerce is the *glaze*, now imported, as we are informed, for the first time. This article, so much used in this country for making sauces and soups in clubs, hotels, and great houses, is obtained in Russia by boiling down the flesh of horned cattle, which, on the plains of the interior, are only valuable for their hides and tallow. Anything that can be made out of concentrated meat or glaze is so much additional profit. But it is an operation which requires care—a little burning will spoil the whole boiling. Liebig gives directions for the operation in his last work: as commonly conducted, the product affords very little nourishment.

Iron and Steel.—In the avenue behind the bay just described, the specimens of iron and copper, in ore and in a manufactured state, are displayed. The iron, some of which is of a very fine quality, is a matter of interest to us, because Russia, in conjunction with Spain and Sweden, supplied most of the iron consumed in this country for more than 100 years, between the time that the timber for charcoal in Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, was exhausted, and the successful application of coal to smelting iron, by Abraham Darby, at the Colebrook Dale works, in 1713, and the application of the use of blowing cylinders, instead of bellows, at the Carron Works, set up by Smeaton in 1760.

Our connexion with the Russian iron is of very ancient date. In 1569 the English obtained by treaty the right of seeking for and smelting iron ore, on condition that they should teach the Russians the art of smelting this metal, and pay, on the exportation of every pound, one halfpenny.

Every branch of mining received great development under Peter the Great, who seems to have neglected no branch of material prosperity. It was under his reign and direct patronage that the Demidoff family rose to importance as miners, and obtained the property which has rendered them ever since one of the wealthiest families in Europe. Up to 1784, Great Britain imported a continually increasing quantity of iron from Russia, which in that year amounted to forty thousand tons; after that period, in consequence of improvements in machinery for smelting by coal, the importation gradually declined to about five thousand tons in 1805, and continued at that figure up to 1837, and, probably, is about the same now, being all of one quality in the trade, called C. C. N. D. old sable iron, which is used for the manufacture of steel.

Fire-Arms.—The fire-arms and white-arms exhibited have all been made at one of the four Crown manufactories, where the work is done under the inspection of Government officers, by serfs of the Crown. The oldest manufactory is at Tula, where, besides muskets and side-arms, the iron-work of horse harness, iron bedsteads, files, chains, &c., are made. This establishment was burnt in 1834, according to the rumour of the day, by the workmen, who hoped to get rid of the forced labour imposed on them by the ceaseless wars of the Emperor in Turkey, Persia, and the Caucasus. Under the Russian Royal Factory System, increased work does not give increased wages. But the Tula establishment was rebuilt.

In the North Gallery, the Emperor exhibits, with other furs, a black cloak made from the neck of the silver fox, which he has valued at £3500: this valuation has brought out a letter from Mr. Nicholay, the well-known furrier, who offers to make a finer cloak for £1000, and explains that black and silver fox skins, so much valued in Russia, and so little used here, are chiefly imported into London from the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, and then purchased up for the express purpose of "being smuggled into Russia as occasion may offer."

What a commentary on the Russian protective system!

In the back of the same case as the furs are two splendid specimens of twilled shawls, by a Cossack woman, from white goats' hair, of wonderful fineness. One of these shawls is the property of the Empress, and justly valued at the price of Brussels lace.

Russian manufactures are for the most part inferior and dear, while mineral, and vege table, and animal produce could be supplied in unlimited quantities at a profit, if roads were made and facilities given to trade. But Russia is essentially a military country, prepared to take advantage of events, and probably the Emperor considers that a large trade might produce inconveniently pacific tendencies in his landowning nobles.

In conclusion, we consider this a very attractive but imperfect representation of the vast resources of Russia.

ENTERTAINMENT AT LIVERPOOL IN HONOUR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ANOTHER visit paid by the celebrities of the Exhibition to one of our great provincial towns took place on Saturday, the 12th instant. Only recently we gave an account of a reception at Birmingham to the distinguished men connected with the Exhibition, and which, though unattended by any pomp or pretentious ceremonial, was full of a deep significance and interest to all who shared in it. Birmingham, the first town to originate a local exhibition of its own, was appropriately first in the field to welcome the chief actors in the World's Fair down into the provinces. After Birmingham, Liverpool put in her claim to be visited, but in a style peculiar and characteristic. The invitation is given by her leading merchant, the member for the southern division of the county. He undertook to do the honours of the occasion himself—thus forming an example, even in hospitable guise, of the private enterprise, united with public spirit, which have combined to make the place what it is. Again, visitors were not asked to go a long journey in order to see different ingenious processes of manufacture. In harmony with the greatness of Liverpool, they were to examine its miles of docks and warehouses—to appreciate by actual inspection the extent of its mercantile marine—to realize the enormous importations of raw produce and the equally vast exports of manufactured goods. They were to have an opportunity of perceiving how great are the advantages of system and order—how a large expenditure in public works, which secures these, is a wise economy in the end. Finally, they were to dine with their host on board one of the great Transatlantic steamers, herself a world of wonders complete—a great exhibition afloat; as this ship was American built and owned, it was only natural that the occasion should be seized on for illustrating the strong practical ties of commerce, superior to prejudice, which, mainly through this port of Liverpool, bind together the parent state and its vigorous and independent offspring.

The invited guests found their way down to Liverpool as best they could, the foreigners getting passes and the natives paying their fares as usual. At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning they all assembled at St. George's Dock landing wharf, where they embarked on board a river boat, and, under the guidance of Mr. Brown, who received them there, proceeded to view the steam-ship *America*, then with her steam up and waiting for the mail bags to start for New York. The spacious quarter-deck, the cabin accommodation, the machinery, and the stores of this fine vessel, were all attentively examined. The Alderney cow to supply milk, the poultry, the joints of meat enveloped in masses of Wenham Lake ice—these, and a hundred other objects, were carefully noticed. Nor did the complement of passengers, so thoroughly American in their *physique*, fail to attract attention. At length the mail bags were all received, the noble ship started on her way, and, with a parting salute and cheer, Mr. Brown and his friends left her to pursue her voyage. The strangers then betook themselves to the Birkenhead side of the river, where they landed and strolled about for some time, viewing with interest that remarkable example of overbuilding and those indications of future greatness and prosperity with which Birkenhead abounds From this place, and the natural train of thought associated with it, Mr. Brown conducted his guests to the *Atlantic* steamer, anchored in the Mersey, and now once more ready for service, having had the recent accident to her machinery completely repaired. As they went on board they were received by the commander, Captain West, who courteously showed them every part of the ship worth seeing. The *Atlantic* is fitted up with a splendour which is truly astonishing; and one feels quite at a loss whether most to admire the great sweep of her quarter-deck, the magnificence with which her state-rooms and berths are equipped, or the cyclopean dimensions of her engines. After completing their survey of her, the company returned to the Liverpool side of the river, and, led by Lord Granville and Mr. Greville, made their way to the new Albert Dock, the various striking improvements in the construction of which were fully explained to them. Of these perhaps the most remarkable is the application of the hydraulic press power by Armstrong's patent in such a manner as to secure the complete action of cranes, ascending platforms, and other machinery used in docks, at any point, however distant from the press, and by means so simple that the strength of a child can completely control them. There is a small working model of this beautiful invention in the Crystal Palace, which at once indicates its great utility. The extent and contents of the bonded warehouses seemed particularly to astonish the foreigners, who, on entering one room filled with nothing but tea-boxes, and on asking a few very simple questions, were told that the number of boxes was 20,000, the quantity less than usual, and about a week's consumption for the whole country! They also appeared a good deal surprised at a range of warehouses filled with raw cotton, and considerably longer than the Crystal Palace. The Custom House was afterwards visited, and, lastly, St. George's Hall, a new building now in process of construction, where justice is to be administered, balls to be held, and concerts to be given.

Four o'clock had now arrived, and with it the period fixed for again taking to the water and going on board the *Atlantic* to dine. There Mr. Brown had caused to be prepared a magnificent entertainment, at which, notwithstanding some important omissions, arising from the shuffling and unhandsome behaviour of the North-Western Railway Company, there was nevertheless a large and highly distinguished and influential company assembled. When dinner had terminated,

Mr. Brown gave the "Health of her Majesty, as Duchess of Lancaster," which of course was responded to with great loyalty.

"His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," were next toasted; after which, the "President of the United States" was proposed, and Mr. Davis acknowledged the toast.

Mr. Brown then gave the "Health of the Royal Commissioners."

Earl Granville, whose name was associated with the toast, acknowledged the compliment paid to that body. There was at the Exhibition, he said, a model of the docks of Liverpool, to which excessive interest attached, even more than by some was anticipated, and it was daily surrounded by crowds who had never had an opportunity of seeing Liverpool itself. He felt grateful to Mr. Brown that he had not been satisfied with the imperfect notions which models give—and that he, one of the merchant princes, in the true sense of the word, who had brought Liverpool to what it now was, who had enriched it by their commercial enterprise and their ability which they had an opportunity of seeing, who had benefitted it by their attention to the liberal sciences, and sanctified it by magnificent charitable institutions—he was grateful that Mr. Brown had, in that splendid entertainment, given their distinguished foreign guests an opportunity of seeing a town, of which he and his fellow-citizens might so well be proud. If there is a point that could add satisfaction, it was, in giving this reception, it took place in one of the Transatlantic steamers, and under the American flag. With the most sincere pleasure he acknowledged the propriety, in Liverpool, of their meeting on what might be termed American ground, and thereby strengthening the feelings of friendship which existed between the United States and this country. There was in the Exhibition, besides the model to which he referred, a collection of raw material, made by Mr. Archer, for the instruction of merchants, and curious as representing the number of raw materials sent to this port from every country in the globe. To-day they had seen the ships which brought that produce, and the magnificence of the docks in which they were stored. But what he wished to impress on their attention, and on that of the foreign guests, was the proof thus afforded how much the prosperity of Liverpool and this country depends on the welfare of those countries which these gentlemen represent. (Loud

THE CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

cheers.) He thought they would feel that it was no empty wish on the part of the people of this country, to hope for the future prosperity, for the order, the liberty, and the commercial improvement of all foreign nations. (Cheers.) And when that wish was pronounced, though founded on feelings of self-interest, it was combined with other and higher sentiments—(Cheers)—sentiments which had received a great impulse from the cordial manner and goodwill foreigners of all countries had shown in co-operation with the objects of the Exhibition. (Cheers.)

"The Executive Committee," "The Mayors of South Lancashire," "The healths of Mr. Paxton and Mr. Fox," were amongst the toasts which followed.

Dr. Herman responded to the toast of the "Jurors," in German. He expressed his confidence in the impartiality with which their awards would be made, and said that he had recognised in their proceedings and action hitherto some of the principles which constituted the greatness of England. It was to the concentration of the mind on one point that she had acquired possessions in every part of the world; and in the same way she fulfilled her mission in spreading civilisation to the remotest nations. The impression of the working of this great principle was not lost on those foreigners who had been witnesses of it. The consequences of the Great Exhibition would not be merely commercial, but would also be found in the general influence of her great example in working and acting. (Cheers.)

A series of sentiments were then proposed by Mr. Brown, and were most cordially received by the company. The first of these was, "Success to the undertakings of all men of letters and science, engineers, and mechanics, whose heads and whose hands have added considerably to the social comforts of mankind."

To this succeeded the toast of "Peaceful Commerce—may it ever flourish, to carry religion and civilisation into the remotest corners of the world."

The next toast was, "The Armies and the Navies of the great nations of the earth—may they ever meet as friends, and not as foes, to co-operate for some great public good."

The next toast was, "The World's Commercial Fleet—may it continue to navigate the ocean, free from war's alarms, and add to the prosperity, the happiness, and the comforts of the whole human race."

Captain West, in brief, sailor-like style, returned thanks for his health being proposed, in acknowledgment of the courtesy with which he had received the company on board his ship.

Earl Granville then rose, and asked the company to drink to the health of their host, which, of course, they did very enthusiastically.

Mr. Brown, in returning thanks, assured his guests that it was a source of great satisfaction to him to meet so many distinguished individuals who had visited the Crystal Palace, or rather he would call it the Palace of Peace, by the contents of which the nations of the earth would learn to appreciate each others work. (Cheers.) His only regret that day was the shortness of the notice, which circumstances had rendered unavoidable. He had been deprived of the gratification of receiving many guests whom it would have given him great pleasure to see present. (Cheers.) It would, no doubt, be gratifying to those gentlemen who had honoured him with their company, to be informed how rapidly the important seaport town of Liverpool had risen into its present position, and he would therefore briefly trace its history. In the reign of Charles II. they had but 15 boats at this port, the tonnage of which amounted to 2560. In the reign of Queen Anne these vessels had increased to 170. He thought they had seen enough that day to form an opinion as to the present number. In 1756 their dock dues only amounted to £2200; in 1801 they had increased to £2[illegible],000; and last year they were £230,000. Their docks now covered an area of between 200 and 300 acres, and had cost in their creation no less a sum than £10,000,000. The population of the whole county in 1700 was 170,000, and at present it was upwards of 200,000; but the increase in the inhabitants of the town itself had been still more remarkable, having been in 1700 only 6000; in 1801 it was 78,000; and in 1851, upwards of 400,000. In 1760 it took four days to go by coach from Liverpool to London; now they were enabled to reach the metropolis in six hours; while by those splendid vessels, one of which they were then on board of, they could travel from Liverpool to New York in nine or ten days. (Cheers.) It was a most gratifying thing to him, that America, the offspring of their own nation, was now her firmest friend and best customer; and he trusted that the day would never arise when the good feeling existing between them would be disturbed. (Cheers.) He wished to impress upon foreigners, that it was their interest to give to this country whatever was of least value to themselves, but most valuable to us; while Englishmen would give them in return whatever was least valuable to themselves, but of most value to their friends. (Cheers.) Mr. Brown sat down, again thanking the company for the honour they had that day conferred on him by accepting his hospitality.

This terminated the festivities on board the *Atlantic*, but they were resumed and continued to a late hour at the Town Hall, the fine suite of rooms in which were thrown open to from 1200 to 1500 gentlemen, comprising all the influence, respectability and wealth of Liverpool. The Mayor, though the chief duties of receiving the strangers devolved upon Mr. Brown, welcomed them with great hospitality, and the foreigners especially appeared immensely gratified with the cordiality of their reception.

ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOUR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION ON BOARD THE "ATLANTIC," AT LIVERPOOL.

THE CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

THE Carriage Department, which is included in Class 5 —that of "Machines for Direct Use"—is not without its wonders and its attractions for the whole locomotive community, from those who "ride in chaises" of their own, to those who take their fourpenny-worth in a "'bus," or make their last journey in a hearse. And all may be here provided. The contributions are abundant, coming from every part of the United Kingdom: Dublin, Edinburgh, Southampton, Birmingham, Bath, Bristol, Worcester, Hastings, Greenwich, have each their display, of some sort or another. Long-acre and Bond-street, of course, have the largest, and perhaps the stateliest show; but Dublin and Southampton are not far behind. We shall defer our general review of the contents of this department till a future occasion; meantime, we shall only notice one or two contrivances which attracted us by their novelty upon our first flying visit. The supply of cars and dog-carts struck us particularly, for their novelty in structure in many cases, and generally for their extremely dashing appearance. Anderson, of Elgin, sends a Victoria car, a two-wheeled vehicle, seated for four, and convertible into a two-seated gig or car by a single turn of the key. Cousins, of Oxford, also, has a somewhat similar contrivance, or two-wheeled sporting carriage, adaptable, by means of a concealed screw, for either two or four persons. Kesterton, of Long-acre, has an "Amempton" carriage, a close, double-seated carriage of novel design, which, by a very simple contrivance, may be converted into a light, open barouche, being thus adapted either for summer or winter. These and other similar contrivances for making two descriptions of vehicle out of one, are certainly very ingenious; though, practically, we must say we question their advantages. Certainly, as far as solidity and lasting quality go, we prefer a simple, single-purposed vehicle. Baskcomb, of Chiselhurst, has a "model carriage," which, amongst other merits, presents that of a contrivance for indicating the distance of ground travelled over. This, when it is carried successfully into effect, as it must one day be, will be a very important point gained, not only as regards hired vehicles, but private carriages, the owners of which, for the sake of their horses, are always interested in knowing how much ground has been gone over in the course of the day by the servants or others entrusted with the vehicle for the time being. Willoughby, of John-street, has a very completely equipped carriage for invalids, whereby they may be removed from their beds without any change of posture. An interesting wax lady, with rather blooming cheeks and remarkably neat cap, occupies this vehicle, being occasionally drawn forth amidst the breathless admiration of bystanders. The undertaker-general, Shillibeer, has a very spruce patent funeral carriage, "expanding and contracting at pleasure;" so that single gentlemen and family parties may be accommodated at a moment's notice. Model omnibuses of gorgeous colouring, and unlimited resources, are sent in in competition by various makers, and we hope some of them will be tried in place of the rusty, uneasy-going rattle-traps which ply upon many of the roads contiguous to the Great Exhibition, to the great astonishment and discomfort of the bones of her Majesty's liege subjects.

SIDEBOARD.—BY JACKSON AND GRAHAM.

ORNAMENTED MARBLE TABLE. BRIGHT.

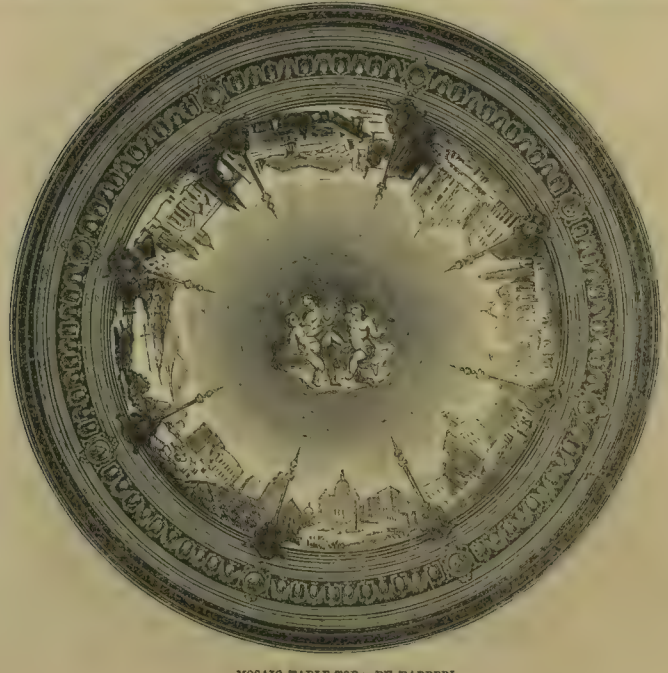
This table is manufactured in Derbyshire black marble, ornamented with flowers in various-coloured stones, serpentine, lapis lazuli, &c., by Selim Bright, of Buxton, in Derbyshire. The design and execution are alike creditable; the workmanship being most minute and intricate—some of the flowers, we understand, containing many hundreds of separate pieces of stone.

MOSAIC TABLE-TOP. BARBERI.

In our Supplement for the 12th of June we gave an article explanatory of the construction of mosaic pictures, with particular reference to the school of the Vatican, which may be considered the fountain-head of the art. In our present sheet we engrave a very beautiful table-top by Barberi, of Rome, the border of which contains a variety of views of public buildings, and other celebrated spots in Italy. The patient industry, ingenuity, and taste displayed in the production of these works are truly wonderful; and, what is more, the beauty of the result is fully commensurate with the labour bestowed.

SIDEBOARD. BY JACKSON AND GRAHAM.

This is a very substantial and handsome production, upon which an immense amount of inventional taste, and manual labour in the carving, have obviously been bestowed. The ornamentation is rich in the highest degree, and almost to be styled ambitious; but the general arrangement is so chaste, and the harmony and repose resulting from the adoption of a single description of wood—British oak—so complete, that the eye is by no means fatigued, nor the attention unduly taxed by details. The upper part is generally after the styles of Elizabeth and Francis I. Within the columns are handsome mirrors. The sideboard is supported by four little boys, of whom the two at the extreme ends are emblematic of wine and bread respectively, whilst the two on the inside stand as the representatives of fishing and hunting. On the panels are groups of fish and game, and other appropriate subjects, carved with remarkable boldness and exquisite finish.

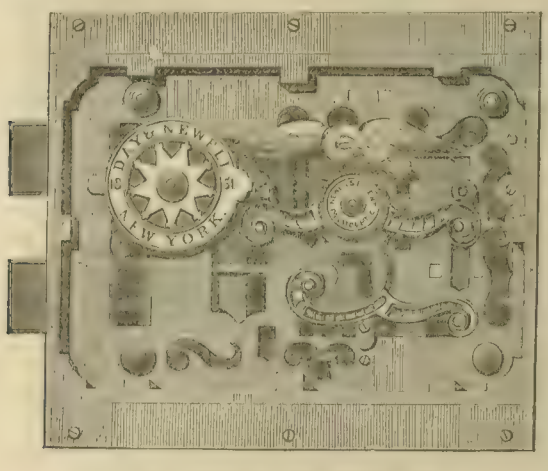


MOSAIC TABLE-TOP.—BY BARBERI.

ORNAMENTED MARBLE TABLE.—BY BRIGHT.

NEWELL'S PATENT PARATOUPTIC BANKLOCK.

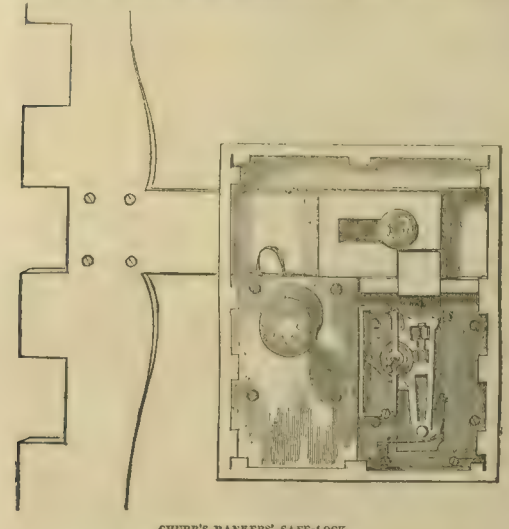
Few things in the department of the United States have attracted more attention than the safety lock of Newell, both from its own merits, and the great controversy now going on about locks, in consequence of the feats of lock picking performed by Mr. Hobbs, the agent of Messrs Newell,



DAY AND NEWELL'S PATENT AMERICAN LOCK.

and other ingenious Americans. Of this controversy, and their ability to pick those hitherto considered perfectly safe in this country, we shall at present offer no opinion, as the matter is under the consideration of the Society of Arts, and will be properly investigated by them.

That Mr. Newell's lock is one of very ingenious and beautiful construction, there can be no doubt; and, as he deserves, he has received medals from some public institutions and scientific bodies in America and Europe on account of it. The most important feature in the Newell lock is, that the owner can, with the greatest facility, change the interior arrangement to a new and more complex one at any moment he pleases, simply by altering the arrangement of the bits in the key; and this is accomplished without removing the lock, or any part of it, from its position on the door. Its operation is as follows:—At the closing or locking of the lock, whilst the bolt is projecting, the moveable combination parts assume precisely the position prescribed to them by the key, according to the particular arrangement of its bits at the time the key is turned. The combination parts do not consist in one set of tumblers only, such as are found in most other locks, but there are three distinct sets or component parts, fitting into each other. When the bolt is projected, it dissolves the mutual connection of the constituent pieces, and carries along with it such as are designedly attached to it, and which assume the particular positions given them by the key in its revolution. These parts are rendered permanent in their given form by means of a lever adapted for the purpose, while the parts not united with the bolt are pressed down by their springs to their original places. If now the bolt is to be returned again—in other words, if the lock is to be unlocked—the constituent pieces or tumblers, which are in the original state, must, by means of the key, be again raised into that position in which they were when the lock was closed; otherwise, the constituent parts attached to the bolt would not lock in with the former, and the bolt could not be returned. Nothing, therefore, but the precise key which had locked the lock can effect the object. This lock is said to have another peculiar feature, one of considerable value, that it will withstand the action of gunpowder.



CHUBB'S BANKERS' SAFE-LOCK.

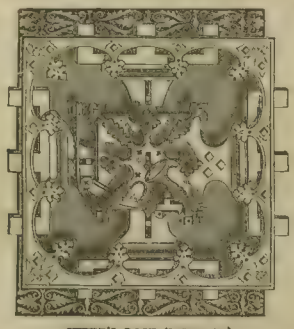
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND SAFES.

The articles sent for exhibition by Messrs. Chubb, comprise specimens of their patent detector locks and latches for various purposes. Each lock consists of six distinct tumblers (except in the very smallest sizes), working on a centre pin; all of which require lifting to various heights by the key before the lock can be opened or shut; and not until each tumbler is lifted to its proper position, can the stud, which forms a part of the bolt, pass through the slots in the tumblers. A "detector," forming the great and peculiar feature of Chubb's lock, is added; and, in the event of either of the six tumblers being overlifted, in an attempt to open it by a false key or picklock, one of them is caught by a detecting spring in such a manner as to render it impossible to open the lock on the application of its own key. Notice is thus given of the attempt, and the lock may be set right by turning its key in a contrary direction, as in locking.

In design the locks are of various styles, Norman, Gothic, Elizabethan, &c., with appropriate steel and or moulu mountings, and ornamented keys, suited for ecclesiastical buildings and other purposes.

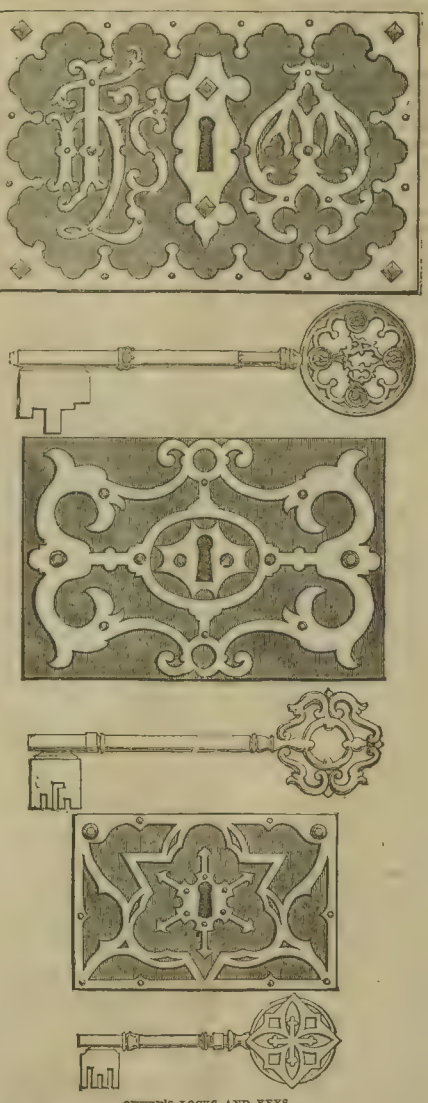
The patent quadruple lock for a banker's strong room door, consists of a combination of four separate and distinct locks in one, all being acted upon at the same time by a single key with four bits. For further security, there is a check lock in addition, throwing a hard steel plate over the large keyhole. The patent rim lock contains eighteen tumblers, with three different detectors, each acted on by six of the tumblers, and has been constructed to show the principle of Chubb's three different patents, dated 1824, 1833, and 1847.

The patent fireproof bankers' safe is made of wrought iron, the iron of the body being ½ inch thick at the thinnest part, and the doors 1 inch thick, the whole being lined throughout with hard steel plates to prevent drilling. To render the safe fireproof, it is lined with two separate and distinct chambers, 6 inches thick, filled with dried non-conductors of heat. The interior is fitted up with drawers, cupboards, &c., in a manner suited to bankers' or merchants' use. The folding-doors are secured by two patent detector wheel locks, throwing twenty-eight bolts out all round, and are further fitted with case-hardened iron scutcheon locks over the keyholes of the principal locks. Its dimensions are 6 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, and its weight is 3 tons 5 cwt.



CHUBB'S LOCK (INTERIOR).

Messrs. Chubb also exhibit a model of their patent well safe, by means of which a safe containing any valuable property can be lowered to any distance below the surface of the ground, and secured by a fireproof door and framework at the mouth of the well.

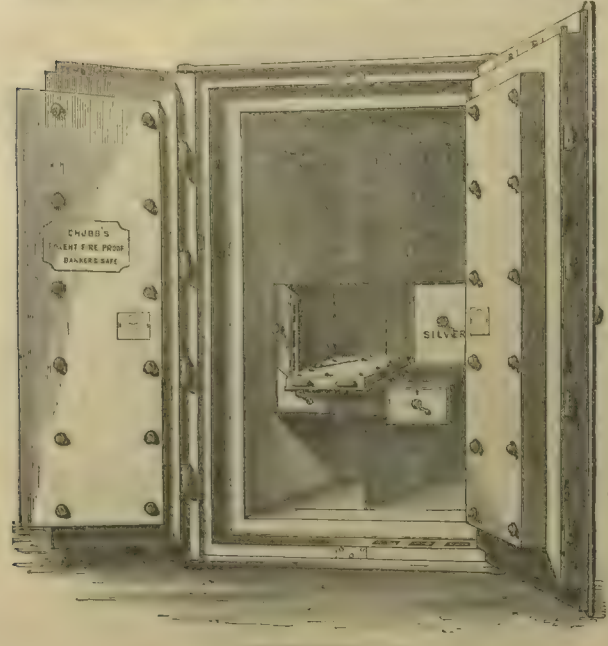


CHUBB'S LOCKS AND KEYS.

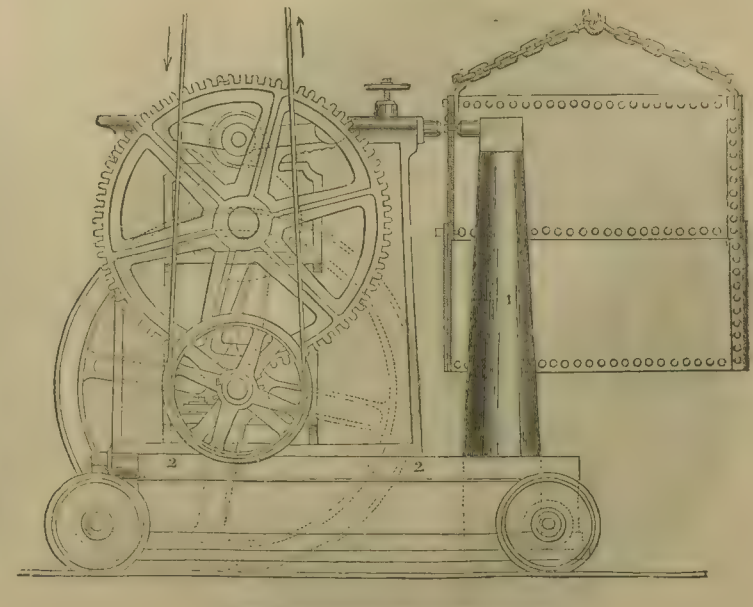
FAIRBAIRN'S PATENT RIVETING MACHINE.

This is a machine lately invented and brought into use by the Messrs. Fairbairn, of Manchester, for riveting the seams of boilers, &c. It owes its origin, we believe, to a turn-out of the boiler-makers in the employ of the exhibitor, about fifteen years ago. The principal advantage attributed to it is that it does noiselessly, at once, and with unerring precision, by simple compression, that which was formerly done by means of repeated blows of a hammer; and that before the rivet has lost its heat, so that by its contraction in cooling it grips the plates still tighter together. This machine is capable of fixing in the firmest manner eight rivets, three-quarter inch diameter, in a minute, with the attendance of two men and two boys to the plates and rivets; whereas the average work that can be done by two riveters, with one "holder-on" and a boy, is forty similar rivets per hour—the increase in quantity of work done by the machine being at the rate of twelve to one, exclusive of the saving of one man's labour. The work, also, is done better, for reasons already stated, the boilers being more secure from leakage than under the old method.

The construction of this machine will be easily understood, by those conversant with mechanical and engineering contrivances, from an inspection of the Engraving. The large upright stem is made of malleable iron. The riveting dies are of various descriptions, adapted to every description of flat or circular work; even the corners are rivetted with the same care as other parts, so that vessels of any shape may be completed without recourse to the old process of hammering.



CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF SAFE.



MESSRS. FAIRBAIRN'S PATENT RIVETING MACHINE.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

HOWEVER desirable in theory an absolutely perfect classification of a museum may be, those who have been engaged in the arrangement of productions well know that the desideratum has never yet been attained. Very wisely, we think, did the Commissioners of the Exhibition agree, that any attempt to approach a rigorous classification of the world's stores would not belong to any portion of the task which they had proposed to themselves. Had it been otherwise, what discussions and counter discussions would have ensued—what warring arguments by the learned—what ransacking of musty tomes!

Without finding any fault with the gentlemen of the Executive Committee, or with their classification of subjects, it is quite competent for us, as journalists, to have a classification of our own. Desirous of laying before our readers some indications of the advancement of chemical science, we sallied forth, Catalogue in hand, entered the glass walls, and proceeded straight to the department of chemical and pharmaceutical products. These we reviewed *seriatim*, as our readers know; passed them one by one under notice, indicated their applications, and pointed out their merits and defects. We return to the subject of the Chemistry of the Exhibition once more, and, without any sort of disrespect to the Executive Committee, we leave our Catalogue behind, and sketch out a new course of procedure for ourselves.

Instead of confining our excursions to the division allotted to chemical and pharmaceutical productions, we shall take a wider range; let us pass rapidly through every part of the Exhibition, and as rapidly discuss in few words the most prominent indications of chemical agencies which are presented to our view. Our entrance is by the South Transept door—on a people's day. Sixty thousand human beings are pent up within these crystal walls, and our wayward contemplation wanders for a moment from the inanimate chemistry of the Glass Palace, to the animate chemistry of sixty thousand pair of lungs. Respiration is a sort of burning without fire, designed to rid the circulating blood of its carbon or charcoal, which latter as effectually disappears by the act of respiration as a piece of charcoal disappears when thrown into the fire; disappears, but is not lost. Charcoal when burned unites with oxygen, a constituent of the air, and forms carbonic acid gas: this is the very gas evolved from the lungs; and, just as heat is developed by combustion, so is heat developed in the lungs. Respiration, then, as we have said, is only combustion without fire. As the presence of carbonaceous matter in the blood is so strongly repugnant to nature that an animal breathes even in sleep: and the heart, never tiring, pumps forth its dark and impure blood to undergo the process of burning off its carbon in the lungs—we may, indeed, be thankful that the evolved carbon is made to assume the form of an invisible gas: had it been otherwise, we should have been from one end of our lives to the other hidden in sooty fumes. Each individual on an average evolves nearly 3000 grains of carbon in the course of twenty-four hours; therefore, the 60,000 people now present will, in the same time, have emitted from their lungs no less than *eleven and a half tons* of the matter of charcoal, which, if collected in a mass and burned under the steam boilers of the Exhibition, would be sufficient to keep in motion the whole of the machinery for about the space of a week. Again, if the whole amount of heat produced by the respiration of the 60,000 people during the twenty-four hours were collected, it would be found exactly equal to the amount of heat given off from the eleven and a half tons of carbon evolved, if condensed into fuel and burnt under the steam-boiler. But what becomes of the noxious carbon, in the form of carbonic acid emitted from the lungs? Nature will not have it in the animal economy, as we have seen; and if an animal be made to breathe this gas, he dies. What, then, becomes of it? The provision is simple: vegetables greedily absorb the very gas which animals reject, reduce the carbon into a solid form, and liberate the oxygen again. Thus is the balance of purity in the air kept up.

The atmosphere contains about one part in a thousand of carbonic acid, and doubts have been sometimes entertained whether this minute quantity be sufficient to account for the carbon which, by metamorphosis of decomposition, enters into the composition of animals and plants. At present these doubts we believe have ceased to exist, Liebig and others having shown that the quantity, though apparently small, is amply sufficient.

But the most curious speculation rising out of the presence of carbonic acid in the atmosphere is in connexion with the formation of coal beds. Coal, as we all know, is but the remains of antediluvian wood, buried by convulsions of nature under enormous weights of overlying strata, and exposed to the decomposing effects of ages unknown.

Now, the various stages of decomposition which wood undergoes in being transformed into coal can be traced—the very structure of the leaves can be seen; by which evidence we know that the coal formations were originally accumulations of gigantic ferns. Ferns, which in this country are mere plants, grow in the West Indies and elsewhere to the size of trees. These fern trees were formerly very prevalent, and from them our stores of coal are chiefly derived.

It has been suspected by various chemists that the atmosphere at the period when the coal depositions were going on, contained more carbonic acid than it does now; botanists, too, had reason to imagine that the fern tribe would thrive in an atmosphere more teeming with carbonic acid than other vegetables. Accordingly, Professor Daubeny, of Oxford, and, we believe, also Mr. Hunt, tried the experiment of growing plants in factitious atmospheres largely charged with the gas. The results went to prove that the opinions of the botanists were well founded, and that in all probability there existed considerably more carbonic acid in the atmosphere when the coal measures were being formed than there does at this time.

As we are on the subject of respiration, let us now turn to the gold fishes. Fishes breathe as well as terrestrials, but they do not breathe by lungs. They have gills—specially adapted to absorb the air which water, in its natural state, always contains. Were the water actually pure, the fishes could not live, neither would such water be fit for the purpose of human drink. At this moment there is a metropolitan clamour for pure water. We have seen that pure water would be quite out of place; nevertheless, impurities admit of classification, and we admit that London water contains impurities of a most objectionable kind.

Carbon being the theme of our chemical lucubrations, away we rush, like other people, to the parrot-like cage where stands the Koh-i-noor: that most precious of Eastern trophies—the diamond that won't shine.

On a previous occasion, in an article on precious stones—the Koh-i-noor amongst the rest—we then stated, that, if the monster jewel should happen to come within the dominion of a European dealer in gems, it would be reduced, by cutting, very materially in size, and, although proportionately diminished in weight, its splendour would be greatly enhanced.

Now the term cutting, though very generally used in regard to diamonds, is very far from the best; grinding would be far better, as, when explained, our readers will not fail to see.

When by chance there is broken off in family service the foot of some treasured glass goblet it may have occurred to some of our readers to see the thrifty housewife take it to the stone sink, and, rubbing the fractured glass on this—aiding the grinding operation by water and sand—at length produce a surface more or less smooth. On this principle diamonds are ground, with the difference merely that the friction is not given by a stone at all, but by metal that the metal plate, a flat horizontally revolving wheel, rubs against the diamond whilst the latter remains still: and that, instead of silver sand, the friction powder used is diamond dust.

Diamonds are now chiefly cut, as we mentioned on a former occasion, in Amsterdam. We once saw the operation going on, and will proceed to describe it.

It was on a Sunday, in the early part of 1847, that, being at Amsterdam, we wandered out from our hotel on a chance excursion through the town. Before we had gone far the noise of machinery arrested our attention, and, on making inquiries, we found that it proceeded from the celebrated diamond-cutting establishment of the place. Let not the reader picture to himself a clean, neat, well-looking establishment, such as one of our paper or cotton mills, but an old lumbering shed; in which, impelled by the labour of four or five sorry horses, revolved a horizontal wheel. This was the only source of motion by which the grinding machinery was kept at work; and its primitive nature in a century when the steam-engine is made to spin cotton, grind corn, and weave cloth, could not but suggest to the looker-on how remote from ordinary wealth—wealth self-developing and expansive—was the conventional wealth represented by the diamond trade. The operation of cutting is performed in several dilapidated rooms up stairs. There are seen in rapid revolution some scores of horizontal metal wheels, each about a foot and a half in diameter. Their surfaces being smeared from time to time with a mixture of diamond dust and olive oil, and set in revolution, the diamond to be ground is brought in contact with the revolving metallic surface. The operation of grinding goes so slowly on, that if the Koh-i-noor were to be cut according to European taste, the operation would last many years. It need hardly be said, that the task of holding a diamond to be ground firmly against the revolving wheel for so long a period of time as is necessary, would be impossible. Continuous pressure is effected in another and very simple manner: the diamonds are imbedded, all except the part to be ground, in a heavy mass of very fusible solder shaped like a hammer, the handle of which being fixed as to horizontal motion, but free by means of a hinge to move up and down, and the face of the hammer being brought flat upon the side of the horizontal wheel, the operation of grinding, cutting as it is called, proceeds without further trouble.

Numerous have been the speculations from time to time about the original source of the diamond. Coal we have seen is nothing else than woody matter, which has been subjected to a peculiar decomposing agency for countless ages past. The diamond being of kindred composition, has it also a kindred origin? On this point philosophers are still in doubt; but that the diamonds were liquid or pasty at the period of their origin, most people now are agreed. Many diamonds contain, locked up in their centre, a little bubble of air, and some have been found inclosing insects, and small bits of vegetable *débris*—neither of which could have found their way into the middle of crystals whilst in a state of adamantine hardness. So much, then, or diamonds. Let us pass on and see what other chemical themes are suggested by things about us.

The objects which first strike us are the sculptures. They are made of various materials—plaster, marble, zinc, iron, and bronze; all of them suggestive of important chemical reflections, and some of them the direct result of the agency of chemical art.

Let us first turn to the equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Albert, by Wyatt—intended, as we are informed, for bronze. Plaster is a material good enough for works of art of this and similar stamp. But we have unconsciously diverged; and, instead of explaining the chemical nature of plaster of Paris, we find ourselves criticising a work of art. Plaster of Paris is also called gypsum, and by the chemist sulphate of lime—which latter name, like most others employed in chemistry, is directly indicative of the composition of the body described. Thus, plaster of Paris is a compound of sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, and lime—just as marble is a compound of carbonic acid and lime, as we shall discover by and by. The term plaster of Paris is applied to sulphate of lime because it exists very abundantly near the French capital; or rather we should say, that in the neighbourhood of Paris there exists gypsum, which is sulphate of lime chemically united to water, and from which, by exposure to the agency of fire, the water may be driven off, leaving the dry or anhydrous sulphate of lime behind, to which body we may with greater propriety apply the term plaster of Paris.

Since the art of making wax fruit has been so prevalent amongst amateurs, the peculiar moulding property of plaster of Paris has become familiar to most. If a portion of the substance in powder be rapidly mixed in water to the consistence of a paste, and poured into a mould, or on a surface of any kind, the paste presently sets, that is to say, becomes dry and hard, and may be removed from the mould or surface, from which it has borrowed every mark of impression or relief. The chemical *rationale* of the setting of plaster is this. We have seen that by the agency of kiln-burning plaster of Paris was made to evolve a considerable amount of water, which entered into its composition in a solid form. Now this water so evolved the substance takes every opportunity to reappropriate, which being accomplished, the powdered waterless or anhydrous sulphate of lime acquires the same composition and very near the same physical state as it had whilst in the native quarries. But this is not all: during the act of combination with water the plaster expands, and thus is more readily adapted to assume the form of any surface with which it is brought into contact.

Plaster casting may be termed the second stage of the art of statuary; modelling in clay, which will hereafter come under our notice, being the first. Besides its use in this way, plaster of Paris has many other applications, which we cannot find time to allude to here. One, however, must not pass unnoticed, especially as an illustration of it appears in the Exhibition. Some years ago, it was discovered, that by combining plaster of Paris with alum in a certain way, there resulted a very hard substance, to which the name was given of marble cement. Not content with cement, a modification of the same preparation has now been contrived into a substance to which they term artificial marble has been given. In the English part of the Exhibition may be seen a very nicely moulded classic capital formed out of this material.

A piece of statuary having been cast or moulded in plaster, the next step is to carve it in marble, or cast it in some sort of metal—usually bronze; but occasionally iron or zinc, of which two latter metals there now exist many beautiful castings. Many a spectator who gazes with admiration over a modern sculptured work of marble or bronze, will be surprised to be informed that in the actual formation of either of these, but more particularly the ones of marble, the artist's hands have been but little employed. His thoughts are exercised, his genius brought into operation, and made to bear on far more plastic materials than either marble, iron, or bronze, zinc, or even plaster of Paris The sculptured figure is first moulded in pipeclay; which operation being accomplished to the artist's satisfaction, an artizan in casts, usually an Italian, prepares the plaster copy; and from the plaster copy is executed, by mere workmen, the figure in marble or other material. Eventually, the artist gives a few touches, more or less, with his chisel; but very few if the material be marble—indeed sometimes none. The method by which the marble statues are formed by workmen is amusing enough. Before the operator on one side stands the plaster cast to be copied; on the other side, marble in a shapeless block. This latter he first chips into something like the form desired, and then he has recourse to a machine, the operation of which is of this kind:—Suppose the level of the eye of the statue is exactly half an inch below the level of the brow; then, where the eye ought to be, the workman drills a small hole, exactly half an inch below the brow level, and marks the hole black. This operation he repeats on innumerable points; and then, taking his chisel, he chips carefully away every trace of the black perforations. The result of which must evidently be, that, if his perforations were correct, he will have produced the copy of the plaster fac-simile of the artist's clay model.

The metal iron has been usually thought inapplicable to the purposes of statuary, except for the rough varieties of work; and although now its value in this respect is greatly inferior to bronze, yet improved modes of manipulation have enabled the founder to give us admirable specimens of artistic castings.

The general reader will have, no doubt, heard of the terms cast iron and wrought iron. The former is iron in a state of admixture with various other ingredients, chiefly silica and carbon, the result of which is that the fusibility of the metal is greatly increased; wrought-iron is the metal reduced to a condition of comparative purity, by which, although its fusibility is greatly diminished, there is developed another exceedingly valuable quality, namely, that of welding, by which is meant that incipient condition of fusion or pastiness which enables the blacksmith to join two pieces of iron together by merely beating them with the hammer on an anvil. This quality of welding is only participated in, and that very imperfectly, by the metal platinum. Although iron is rather an ungracious metal for the artist's castings, yet exception should be made to a certain iron natural combination with silica, from which the Berlin toy castings are made.

Most of our lady readers, we doubt not, have seen the celebrated Berlin iron necklaces, chains, ear-rings, bracelets, and the like; they are made by casting, and as examples of the perfection of this art are unrivalled. Only one ore of iron has hitherto been found adapted to the formation of these toys, and our readers will, we have no doubt, be surprised to be told, on the authority of the celebrated naturalist Ehrenberg, that the ore in question is but the remains or *débris* of certain little animals now extinct, the skeletons of which were largely made up of iron!

In the Prussian division of the Great Exhibition some of these celebrated castings may be seen; and those who have not yet paid them a visit we would counsel to do so. Infinitely more interesting are they to our taste than the pretentious ostentation of the Koh-i-Noor.

Bronzes are compositions in various proportions of copper, tin, and sometimes zinc. Cannon metal, bell metal, and statuary metal may all be regarded as modifications of bronze. Statuary bronze is moderately soft; but, by a slight modification of preparation, bronzes may be made nearly as hard as steel, and susceptible of receiving a very fine edge. Long, indeed, before the discovery of the means of working iron, and converting it into steel, bronze was used for the purposes of agriculture and war. Some moderns have doubted whether bronze were capable of receiving a keen edge. Sir Francis Chantrey settled this point, practically and for ever, by causing a bronze razor to be made, by the aid of which he shaved. Thus he vindicated the credit of ancient records, it is true; but, as we have been informed, at the expense to himself of a considerable amount of personal suffering. He proved his case, however, which was a great thing; not to be put in comparison with the casual suffering of having a few hairs plucked out by the roots.

The application of zinc to the purposes of statuary is quite new; but, from the success evinced in the works of art to which it has lately been applied by the Belgians and Germans, we have no doubt that its employment for this purpose will largely increase. Nothing can be more fine in every respect than the beautiful Amazon group of Kiss, the Berlin sculptor—this group, we need not inform our readers, is of zinc bronzed.

It is but natural that the discovery of the value of zinc for artistic castings should have been made by Belgians and Germans, inasmuch as from the mines of Belgium and Prussian Silesia is derived by far the greatest proportion of commercial zinc. England, rich though she be in minerals generally, is rather poor in available zinc. Of the ore called sulphuret of zinc we have a considerable amount; but it is difficult to work, and yields an unsatisfactory result. Of carbonate of zinc—the ore in which the two celebrated mines of Belgium, the Vieille and Nouvelle Montagne, and the Silesian mines are so prolific—we have but little; so in the zinc smelting branch of metallurgy we must ever consent to remain largely dependent on our neighbours.

While on the subject of zinc, it may be proper to say, that, if divided into thin shavings, this metal will burn on the application of fire with great brilliancy, yielding an oxide or ash of snowy whiteness, known to the ancients under the denomination of *lana philosophica*—philosophic wool. Very lately this material has been introduced as a pigment, both for rough and artistic purposes. Its advantages consist in being free from the poisonous qualities of white lead, and never turning black by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. Its disadvantages are, that it will not chemically unite with oil, as does the carbonate of lead, to form a sort of cream, and that it is deficient in opacity. For artistic purposes, it will probably supersede carbonate of lead; but, for rougher work, the poisonous compound will, we think, maintain its supremacy.

SALTER'S MODEL OF THE GREAT OPENING BRIDGE AT SELBY.

There are within the walls of the International Palace of Industry many choice models of bridges, which have been executed by some of our first engineers. Several of them are to be found in the Civil Engineers' or North-West Gallery, while others have been considered worthy of being placed in the great central avenue, or British Nave. Among these, Salter's Model of the Great Opening Bridge at Selby, on the line of the Hull and Selby Railway, is particularly worthy of inspection, and the work represented is of so novel a character, on account of its large span, that we consider many of our readers will be glad to learn some particulars as to the details of its construction.

The river Ouse is at all times rapid, and particularly so during the times of the frequent freshes or floods; it required, therefore, that a bridge of peculiar construction should be resorted to, in order to meet the requirements of the peculiar case. By the act of Parliament for the Hull and Selby Railway, which obtained the sanction of the Legislature in 1836, it was stipulated that the bridge at Selby should have an opening arch of 44 feet span for the sea-borne vessels trading to York. Messrs. Walker and Burges, who have erected so many of the cast-iron bridges which are dotted about in different parts of the kingdom, were engineers for the railway; the bridge, therefore, was executed under their direction; the contract for the iron-work being undertaken by the Butterly Iron Company, and carried out with the usual spirit displayed by that firm. The river at the point of crossing is about 200 feet in width, and at low water 14 feet in depth, the tide rising 9 feet at springs and 4 feet at neaps. The bed of the river consists of silt resting on a thin bed of sand, beneath which is clay of a hard quality. The bridge was commenced in the autumn of 1837, and finished in the spring of 1840. The land abutments are constructed of brickwork and masonry resting on piles; those under the west abutment being 18 feet, and those under the opposite abutment 28 feet long respectively. The intermediate piers for the support of the superstructure are formed of open pile-work, the piles being driven 15 feet into the solid clay, and their tops surmounted with cap sills of large scantling, upon which the iron-work is bedded.

To give additional stiffness to the two centre piers, a plan was resorted to in the bracing, which, although novel in itself, was executed with very little difficulty, and is found, after years of experience, fully to answer the purpose. This was effected by rounding the centre piles for a portion of their length, so as to allow the cast-iron sockets to descend and take a solid bearing on the square shoulders of the piles, to which were connected the long timber braces; so that when the sockets, with the braces attached, were let down to their bearings, the tops of these braces were brought to their places at once, and secured to the cap sills.

The superstructure is of cast iron, consisting of six ribs in the width of the bridge. The opening arch is formed of two leaves each, worked upon a centre carriage, with tail-pieces acting as counterbalances for assisting the opening and shutting when necessary. This is accomplished by an iron segment of nine feet radius firmly fixed upon the main shaft, and worked by a system of wheels so arranged that one man can raise or lower either leaf of the bridge in fifty or sixty seconds.

A double line of railway is laid along the bridge on continuous timber bearers. To provide for the effects caused by changes of temperature on the iron-work of the bridge, wedge-shaped iron keys, fitting into proper grooves at the junction of the two leaves of the opening part of the bridge, are inserted to such a depth as to give the necessary bearing.

The extreme variation of the width of the opening from the above cause is found to be about three-quarters of an inch. The entire weight of cast and wrought iron is equal to about 600 tons, and the weight of each leaf of the opening span rather more than 90 tons.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SILVER INKSTAND, BY DODD—The silver inkstand, described in our Supplement of the 21st June, should have been stated as by P G Dodd, and not Messrs Dodd

LELARUE'S ENVELOPE FOLDING MACHINE—In our notice of this machine, it is erroneously stated that Mr Delarue was the inventor. It appears that it is the joint invention of Mr Edwin Hill and Mr Warren Delarue

LECTERN FOR HEREFORD CATHEDRAL—In our notice of the handsome brass lectern, intended for the choir of Hereford Cathedral, exhibited in the Crystal Palace, it was wrongly attributed to the name of Cotterell, whereas it was designed by Mr Nockalls, of Gottingham, in his capacity of architect to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford

In the notices of horological ingenuity in page 601 of our last volume, a typographical error of some importance occurred in the description of Mr Howard's improved regulator, in the sixth line, where "axis of vibration" should read "arc of vibration."

A N, Rock Lodge—A letter addressed to Messrs Smith and Elder, the publishers, Cornhill, will reach the author in question

ZELIA—The Governesses' Institution, 66, Harley-street, London

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—The liveries should be red and white, the first colour and the first metal in the arms

R H—Harvie, of Airth, in Scotland, bears "Gu. a fesse or, between three mullets in chief, and a mascle in base, arg." Harvey, of Castle Semple, co. Renfrew, carry a "fesse on a bend engrailed, three trefoils, slipped vert, on a chief arg., a buck's head caboshed sable between two mullets of the first, and in the sinister chief point of the field, a cross patée of the fourth." The arms of Naddrie, or Niddery, are "Az. a fesse or between three mullets of the last, pierced arg."

A SUBSCRIBER—Arms of Lowick: "Sa. a saltire arg., on a chief of the second three bulls' heads caboshed of the first." The daughters and co-heirs of the late Sir Thomas Haggerston, Bart, have a right to a splendid shield of quarterings, including the Royal arms of Plantagenet.

AZ—Hill of Norfolk: *Arms:* "Gu. two bars ermine, in chief a lion passt. or. *Crest:* On a chapeau gu. turned up ermine, a demi-lion passant or, between two dragons' wings expanded of the first, each charged with as many bars of the second"

ERASMUS MALET—We can find no arms to the name of Cranswick

AN ENQUIRER—The lady, after her marriage, would retain her title, but substitute her husband's for her maiden surname

J T—Travers: "Arg. a fesse vert between three torteaux." Livesey: "Arg. a lion rampant gu. between three trefoils slipped vert." Danvers: "Gu. a chev. between three mullets or." Weston: "Or an eagle displayed regardant sa."

T S A—Having no paternal arms, you would not be entitled to bear those of a maternal ancestor

O M—A reference to a Dictionary of Arms, or else an application to the Heralds' Office

AN ENQUIRER—We can find no arms to the name of Westaway. The cost of a grant of arms is £76 15s

L L D—*Crest* of Heale, "On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a falcon rising arg., beaked and legged or"

A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER—There is a highly respectable family "Hulse," of Breamore-house, Hants. We do not think the name was ever "Hulke"

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—A gentleman of the name of Mabb was Chamberlain of London, temp. Queen Elizabeth

MARIA THERESA—The decorations might be worn, but they would appear rather ostentatious

UNA—If a lady have no brother, or if her brother have died without issue, she is an heiress in heraldry. It matters not how many other male relations, uncles or cousins, she may have. The crest of Jackson was "A horse arg." That family is no longer extant in Durham

A B—We are sorry we are unable to give any information regarding the family of Norfolk

DIVINITY—Orders in the Church of England require a College education

M C O—1. Bennett's hill, Doctors'-Commons, St. Paul's. 2. You can apply personally; fee, five shillings. 3. To the officer in waiting

MABER-SHALLE-HAM-BAL—Jones, of Llwynon, county of Denbigh, bears for *arms*, 1st and 4th—"Erm., a lion rampant gu. 2nd and 3rd, per bend sinister arm., and cottised a lion rampant or"

J W—*Crest:* A winged sand-glass ppr. No *motto*

LOUP—1. The usage of any crest or heraldic device on a seal renders the bearer liable to the tax. 2. "There is a tide in the affairs of man," &c. is from Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," Act IV, Scene 3. "Ad hunc modum"—*In this way*

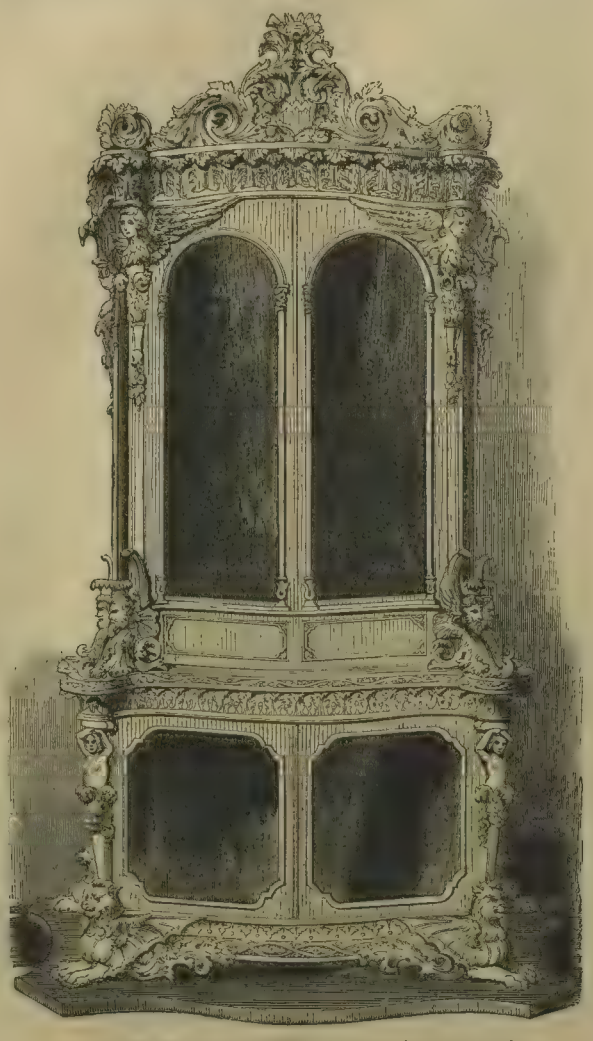
I L B—An illegitimate child is not entitled to any arms until a specific grant passes under the authority of the Earl Marshal, conferring them. The bar sinister is seldom or never introduced in grants of arms to natural children. Once such grants are passed, the arms descend for ever to the male descendants of the grantee

CENTRE-PIECE FOR TABLE.—BY VITTOZ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

STAINED WINDOW.—BY GIBSON, NEWCASTLE.

The Norman tracery window, by Gibson, of Newcastle, the upper part of which is engraved above, is a rich specimen of the art. In the central compartment is represented the Nativity; and in the four principal compartments above and below it, two and two, are the four principal prophets, Moses, David, Isaiah, and John the Baptist. The arrangement is simple and effective, and the colouring extremely rich.

CABINET.—FROM TUSCANY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



CABINET.—BY W. AND C FREEMAN, NORWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

JEWELLED HAWK, EXHIBITED BY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Jewelled Hawk, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, is a new contribution to the Netherlands department, being located not far from Mr. Hope's jewels, with which it divides the attention of the *virtuosi*. The history of this bird is not without interest. It rejoices in a name proper, being the "Knyphausen Hawk," and was made, many a

JEWELLED HAWK.—DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

long year ago, to commemorate the reconciliation of two noble Dutch families which had been long at variance. It contains within its gay plumage the identical gold drinking cup which was used by the rival Counts upon the auspicious day of their reconciling, and which is discovered upon removing the head of the bird. The wings and body are chiefly covered with rubies; turquoises, emeralds, and other precious stones are displayed in other parts. The bird stands about a foot high, more or less, and has a very stately appearance.

CENTRE-PIECE. VITTOZ.

This magnificent *surtout de table* was manufactured by Vittoz, of Paris, for the Grand Duchess of Russia. The design is sumptuous and elegant, and it is executed in bronze richly gilt. This work is a favourable specimen of French decorative art, and will be much admired.

CARVED CABINET. BARBOTTI.

We have already given representations of some of Barbotti's beautiful productions in wood carving. We now produce an Engraving of a work of more importance than any of those referred to, and which may justly be signalised as one of the gems of the Tuscan department. This beautiful cabinet, in walnut-tree wood, is of classic and elegant form, and every portion of its surface is covered with sculpture of rich and appropriate character. The principal subjects on the panels are from the "Iliad," which are rendered with a degree of spirit in the conception, and a delicacy of execution, which can scarcely be excelled.

CABINET. BY FREEMAN.

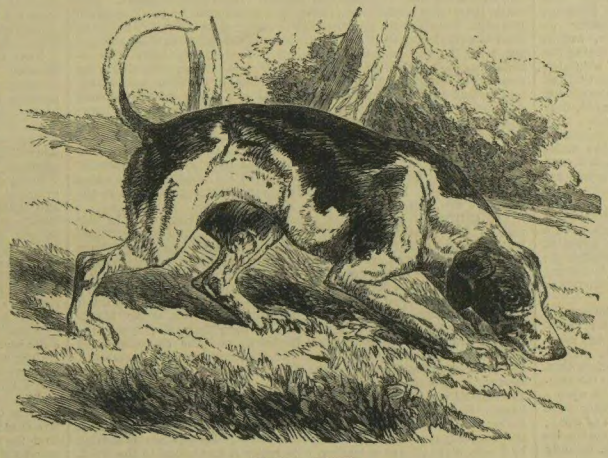
The ornamental cabinet, secretary, and bookcase, carved in walnut wood and ebony, by W. and C. Freeman, of Norwich, is meritorious in many respects, but betrays the fault of over-decoration, without any fixed principle of design. Cherubim, dragons, terminals, and other fabulous creations are brought in plentifully to aid the general effect, which is one of confusion. The workmanship is good.

STUFFED FROGS.—FROM WIRTEMBURG.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE EXHIBITION.

TAKEN in its widest sense, the title we have just written would indicate an essay on almost all the products—animal, vegetable, and mineral—of the world; for almost all these products, at all events all the most remarkable among them, are to be found represented in Hyde-Park. Not having any intention, however, of trying to solve the problem of making the smaller contain the greater, or of decanting the Atlantic into a pint bottle, we propose merely to indicate the reminiscences of animated nature, as connected with stuffed specimens of birds and beasts, suggested by the Exhibition. We have thought that, amid the countless columns which are being written upon the industry and ingenuity manifested by the Exhibition, amid the unending accounts of processes of manufacture and industrial art, with which the periodical press of the day teems, a paper, leaping from certain exhibited specimens, not forwards to great industrial establishments and singular displays of mechanical skill, but backwards to the productions of that master-worker, Nature—a paper leading the reader from the specimens exhibited, not to factories, foundries, or laboratories, but to woods and mountains, rocks and rivers, would come with a certain freshness upon the mind, and be an acceptable relief from the accumulated and accumulating accounts of the results and the processes connected with the industry of man.

The art of taxidermy is to a great extent misunderstood and perverted. If the mass of the fur or feathers can be tolerably preserved, and something like a rude approximation to the appearance of the living animal be given, the end of the operation is, in the majority of cases, deemed to be attained. We are happy to say, however, that in the Exhibition are to be found several specimens shewing a very different idea of the functions and capability of the art. And we were also gratified by observing in the contributions from Canada a number of well-stuffed birds, labelled as presented by the stuffer to Charles Waterton. The author of "Wanderings in South America" is, indeed, almost the father of taxidermy, as properly understood. We have not at hand at this moment that delightful book of the wilderness, but we remember that it contains an earnest protest against the old plan of stuffing, and a well-merited denunciation of the monstrosities which



STUFFED POINTER.

are exhibited as lions and tigers in too many of our museums It is of course the heads and faces of the animals which are principally deficient. Not only is all natural expression utterly and irremediably lost, but the lips and nostrils are frequently so ill preserved as to have shrunk back, producing a spectral-like appearance which would have frightened even the original *fera* if he had come across one of his kindred, decorated with such a ghastly grin. In some cases, Mr. Waterton observes, that the head of the animal has been entirely cut off and replaced by a painted wooden block, resembling the original countenance about as much as a ship's figure-head generally does the gentleman after whom it has been christened. Mr. Waterton, if we mistake not, invented a new preservative and antiseptic liquid to prevent the shrinking of the cartilaginous and mucous portions of the face; but what he insisted principally upon, and what we also wish to reiterate, is, that the mere preservation of skin and feature is but a small part of what taxidermy ought to be—that the character, gait, and general air of the animal ought to be copied; and that a stuffed specimen is only half preserved which does not give a correct idea of the habitual gestures and mode of standing of the original. For example, there is the badger, a stout, bluff, sturdy, inflexible-looking creature. What a perfect antithesis is the cat, with its habitual crouch and wonderful air of supple springiness. Contrast the curious pert look of a sparrow, especially if he be a Cockney one, with the more staid and decently reserved aspect of any other small bird of a similar species. The acuteness of the look of some dumb creatures as compared with the dismal fatuity of others, is very remarkable; and if the reader who has not much studied the subject will refer to what we may call the comic character stuffed animals from Wirtemburg, he will see an exceedingly clever exaggeration of the intelligence and shrewdness of a fox's face and of the simple stupidity of a hare's. In this case the artist has

STUFFED CATS.—FROM WIRTEMBURG.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

caricatured nature purposely; but nine-tenths of our taxidermists caricature her unconsciously, not by augmenting but by taking away head of animal expression. How often do we see a stuffed bird, which is nothing but a dead bird placed upright, with glass eyes. The habitual posture and characteristic attitude of the creature escapes, as having been too volatile to be fixed by the hand of man. Nothing of the sort, however. Let the reader go to the Transept, close to the palm trees, and look at the "Gorged Falcon:" if he knows anything about carnivorous birds of prey, he will immediately recognise the perfect *fac simile* of the "greedy glede," who has crammed up to the throat, and stands on one leg on the perch, looking as uncomfortable and apoplectic as an alderman who has over-eaten himself. The skilful taxidermist must, therefore, be a knowing and an observant naturalist. Many a man has probably stuffed a dead bird, never having seen, far less studied, the living creature. Such stuffed specimens are mere exhibitions of the feathers, not of the bird; and the skin of the animal, preserving its coat, would be just as satisfactory.

Animals, whatever their stuffers may say, seldom or never stand in a state of stupid, expressionless inaction. They are almost always watching, and the position of the ears is almost invariably characteristic. Even when they entertain not the least apprehension of danger, and when they have satisfied themselves with food, the expression of listless, semi-torpid enjoyment has its own significance, and it is capitally rendered in the gorged falcon.

Canada affords a fair number of specimens of stuffed birds; and the quantity of skins of furred animals, common to the backwoods and the vast expanse of dreary wilderness stretching towards the shores of Hudson's Bay, brings forcibly up to the memory the wild life of the outlying hunters and trappers, who, with their rifle and their blanket, pursue for months of unvarying solitude their chase of the animals whose fur is intended to minister to the enjoyment and the comfort of civilised man. Observe those piles of the skins of ermines, martens, foxes, squirrels, beavers, and sables. How eloquently they speak of the vast expanses of North America—the desolate loneliness of its stretching pine and birch forests—the wandering paths of its nameless streams and rivers—of the solemn stillness of its lakes, sleeping amidst the hills—of the stony and brushwooded tracts of its drear outlying wildernesses.

The Canadian specimens of birds are principally hawks, owls, and water-fowl of the diver species. A Mr. Downs is the exhibitor of most of them, and his groups of owls are particularly good. The black pine-woods of North America are particularly rich in these nocturnal birds of prey; and in the specimens under notice the preserver has attended with praiseworthy diligence to the exact representation of the peculiarly soft, downy, and fluffy appearance of their feathers. These creatures are favourite subjects with preservers; but, somehow, their (literally) every-day aspect is never given. They are made to seem as sharp and wide awake as they doubtless are, if we could see them in the dark. Perhaps a peculiar construction of artificial eye would be required to convey the effect; but the study of the shades, the casts, and the transparency, and depth of glance of an eye, is properly the province of the taxidermist, who must instruct the glass-manufacturer accordingly.

Next to the owls, the North American sea-birds attract attention. The specimens belong principally to the larger varieties of water birds—the *Colymbidæ*, or divers; and the *Alcidæ*, or auk tribes. The latter is one of the strangest and most original-looking of all winged things. Watch them in their haunts upon a rocky coast: they keep to reefy ridges, and never patronise a shelving or a sandy shore. With wings no bigger, considering their size, than those with which Cupids and cherubs are decorated in ordinary pictures—with great strong webbed feet, placed, as Sidney Smith said of a tropical insect, where, with submission, their tails ought to be—they love to stand as upright as grenadiers upon the pinnacles of rock, just removed from the plash of the surf spray, sometimes making an occasional ridiculous demonstration with their little stumps of wings, as though they were going to fly, or, at all events, intending to convey the notion that they could, if they only thought it worth while; and thus, with their close oily plumage, as dry and tight-fitting to the body as so much feather armour, they doze off the effects of their full meal of fish, caught and swallowed whole in their long dives deep beneath the surface of the sea. The fact is, that, so far as locomotion and the power of obtaining food go, these birds are rather akin to fishes than to feathered things. They cannot move in the air, except in mere jumps along the surface of the water; they cannot walk on the earth, for, when they try it, they continually topple on their noses—we beg pardon, on their beaks; they get on with tolerable speed upon the surface of the water. A strong, big auk will swim quicker than an ordinary boat will row; but under water is their element. The little wings do good service there, and even the native-born denizens of the sphere—the fish themselves—cannot escape the accomplished diver. The fact that all diving birds fly, so to speak, under water, is not generally known; but it is a fact nevertheless. Often have we lain upon a woody bank, all tangled bushes and thick water-plants, watching, silently and securely, the gambols of a couple of water ousels in the bright pool below. The bird in question, to the best of our recollection, does not swim, and is not web-footed; but he dives admirably, always choosing a convenient stone or root along the bank as a *point d'appui*, and always using his wings vigorously as he shoots obliquely to the bottom of the pool.

The rock-birds are further represented in their homes and haunts by a curious and characteristic little model in the South-East Gallery, representing the process of robbing sea-fowl's nests in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The strata, and rifts, and lines in the face of the perpendicular cliff are represented with more skill and natural effect than might have been expected in the handiwork of a fowler. Like the samphire-gatherer, the bird-catcher hangs half way down astride upon a piece of wood, supported by a rope, which is kept from the sharp edge of the cliff by passing through the notch of a projecting beam of wood; the ascent and descent of the adventurer being regulated by a species of rude winch, planted, by means of a small rough scaffolding, steadily upon the ground, and managed by a couple of men. The constructor of the model, which is well worth inspection, seems to be a poet as well as a fowler and cragsman. Indeed, his work proves that he labours deftly with his fingers, limbs, and brains; his model demonstrating the first, his occupation the second, and his verses, which we transcribe from a card attached to the work, the third. The stanzas are as follows:—

> This model of rock is intended to show,
> The parts which the birds take for nesting,
> As their nature may be, some high and some low,
> While some in the water are resting.
>
> To take up their eggs from such rugged rocks,
> As may by the model be seen,
> To prevent any danger to which I'm no stranger,
> Invented this simple machine.

Worthy Mr. Hubbard, however, the genius in question, would, we suspect, not find it easy to induce his countrymen in Orkney and Shetland to adopt any safety apparatus of the kind. The northern fowlers are notoriously reckless. A stake or a couple of stakes in the earth is all the support which they require for their rope, while a single comrade above is deemed sufficient to manage it, and prevent the warps from being cut through by grating against the rock.

The Fur Trophy in the Nave, in which is collected so marvellous a display of the most highly valued and delicately soft and beautiful spoils from the coats of the animals of the colder part of the world, is, as it were, guarded and set off by specimens of many of the creatures who have yielded up their covering to make adornments for official robes and ladies' dresses. The furs in their mercantile and manufacturing capacities have been already described; we only pause for a brief glance at some of the animals which yield them. These come from most parts of the cold and the temperate regions of the globe. From the shores of Hudson's Bay and the banks of the arctic rivers in America, and from the dreary steppes of Siberia, stretching down to Behring's Straits, on the Asiatic side of the Polar Sea, there, amid the wilderness, dwells the Russian sable, happily unwitting that his coat is worth from three to ten guineas. In the rocks and snows of Sweden, and generally in Northern Europe, haunts the ermine, which answers to the weasel of southern lands. In winter he gets as white as the snows among which he burrows, all but the tip of his tail, which remains jet black; and so, then being as it were in season, he is trapped or shot, and his coat stripped to make what the heralds call minevers, and which is the most aristocratic fur in the world, being principally used for high ceremonial purposes of state, and holding the same rank among furs as "regal purple" holds among colours. The martens are great fur producers. The hunters know several different species. One, the stone marten, dwells in crevices of rocks, in shingly banks, and in the interstices of ancient caving, grey and mossy, or in the hoary walls and ruined battlements of crumbling castles. He is a great favourer of chinks and crevices, and is trapped or snared as he issues forth for a morning or evening prowl from his stony retreats. The first cousin of the stone marten is the wood marten; he is a forester, burrowing about the roots of pine and oak, and seldom or never stirring from the good green wood.

As home relatives to the tribe of the martens and the ermines, we may class the family groups of the squirrels and the weasels. The former is a capital animal for the taxidermist's art; it is elegantly shaped, and it possesses a head with a great deal of shy expression, and has a knack of displaying itself to the best advantage, by sitting upright as it munches its nut. Observe the enormous muscle of the creature's hind legs, which make it the famous jumper it is; and observe the manner in which the tail spreads behind it in the leap, so as to steady the flight of the creature to the wished-for branch. Squirrels are nearly as good swimmers as jumpers. A friend of ours rowing across a woodland lake, observed a tiny little brown head bobbing away in the water, and speedily found that it belonged to a squirrel on a swimming excursion. With the idea of capturing the navigator, he tried to stop it with the oar; when, lo! the nimble little scamp leaped from the point of the blade to the crown of the hat of his would-be captor, and with one jump sprang six feet into the water in the other side of the boat, and resumed his course, never, indeed, having deviated from it for a moment. There is something finely woodland in the squirrel. We associate him with glades and brakes—fine old English words both. He is the privileged dweller in oaks and elms of massy girth and glorious foliage. He is the mortal attendant of the fairies, and is always associated with their revels: for when the King and Queen of Faërie dance round the shaven ring, or ride stately by "with bit and bridle ringing," what eye of mortal mould beholds them save that merry black orb which twinkles up among the oak leaves in the moonlight.

The greatest number of squirrels we ever saw at one time was in the fair old woods of Burleigh. There was one great clump of oak and beech and elm which was literally alive with them; and little brown furry fairies they looked, darting like birds from branch to branch, or scouring along the grass at lightning speed, their bushy tails erected like hairy banners.

The weasel tribe is well represented in and about the fur trophy. This animal is also food for the craft of the taxidermist. The creature in all its varieties has a litheness and a suppleness of body and a shrewd cunning and quickness of expression, which are thoroughly characteristic. A well-stuffed weasel ought to look at the gazer with a "catch me asleep if you can" staring out of every hair from his nose to his tail. The ferret has a peculiarly foxy expression, with a touch of the reptile in the cold glitter of his eye. He looks murderous; and is, in fact, a desperate traitorous skulker—the very impersonation of cool, artful ferocity, as, with noiseless step and ghost-like motion he glides into and vanishes in the burrow of a devoted rabbit.

In some sort a species of connecting link between the great rat tribe and the feline tribe, we have the pole-cat. There is an interesting group of these creatures near the fur trophy, with weaselly bodies and cat-like heads. The breed must be disappearing in England, the not very pleasant odour of its skin preventing much pains being taken to preserve the species for the sake of its fur. In the wilder and remoter parts of the Highlands, the pole-cat, under its Scotch name the foumart, still flourishes. The same thing may be said of the brock, *Anglicè* the badger, a specimen of which, a bluff, courageous, stand-up-for-a-fair-fight sort of animal, is exhibited.

Stuffed foxes abound, of all kinds, from our own ordinary reynard who drags his brush across Leicestershire, to the beautiful black and silver fox of Hudson's Bay, and the white fox of the Arctic regions. The best specimen of the preserved animal is, however, the realisation—very well done—of Landseer's, we think it is, clever picture of "Not caught yet." The case is in the Gallery above Turkey. We have a grassy bank, with weeds and brushwood. Half concealed in the foliage lies the trap, baited with a piece of mangled rabbit; but reynard is not to be done. With his quick keen eye tracing the trusty iron of the snare, his nose dilating to the scent of the attraction, and his softly-falling feet in the attitude of a stealthy prowl, master fox is the personification of sly caution and cunning suspicion. A wolf in the fur department has evidently been stuffed by some one who never saw or studied the animal. He is quite dog-like. Two cases, containing stuffed otters, have been contributed by the Marquis of Granby. They are fair specimens of the art. The eel-like glide of the otter is well caught up as he appears to us in the act of rustling through the sedge to the neighbouring stream. There is no more interesting animal to watch than this fresh-water seal. From some sheltering tree overhanging a Highland stream, see him, if you can, chase a hapless salmon round and round the crystal pool, lying in its deep rocky cauldron, green and pellucid, beneath. The hunt seldom lasts long; either the prey manages by a desperate dart out of the pool to make his way into the bickering stream above or below, where the otter is not so much in his element as in deep still water; or he is pounced upon, dragged to a shelving brink of rock, and the most delicate portion of his flakes—that immediately at the back of his head—speedily eaten out; after which, his captor, who is a very dainty gentleman in the matter of fish, leaves his quarry to the next comer.

The only other specimen to which we shall call attention in this part of the Exhibition is that strange animated link between two families, the *Ornithorincus paradoxus*, which looks something like a small polecat with a duck's beak sewn on to its muzzle. There are two specimens in the Nave—*apropos* of which some one has remarked that the creature is like a dunning tailor, because "it is a beast with a bill!"

In the Transept, just before the palms, are deposited by far the finest specimens of taxidermy in the Exhibition, those shown by Mr. Handcock. They are all birds: the plumage is beautifully displayed; the natural tints preserved in all their freshness, and the characters and motions of each individual imitated with the knowledge of a naturalist, and the tact and skill of an artist. First, we have a hooded falcon, showing the paraphernalia in which the bird was equipped for hawking. The animal itself is a noble specimen of a highly-bred and vigorous hawk. He wears his hood upon his head; the hood in question consisting of a close-fitting cap of leather, which completely blinds the bird, and was only removed at the moment of flight. Its legs are manacled by jesses, stout thongs of leather, with which it was bound to the wrist, sitting upon the sportsman or sportswoman's hawking gauntlet. The next specimen is called the "Struggle with the Quarry." The falcon has towered above the prey, a fine vigorous heron, swooped down upon it, and with beak and claws struck deeply into the struggling bird; the twain have tumbled, a mere chaos of fluttering feathers and jerking limbs and claws, upon the earth. The struggle is painfully life-like: the heron, with its breast and throat torn by the hawk, and the red, raw, bleeding flesh seen amid the rumpled feathers, seems vainly jerking his long bill, and attempting with his strong wiry legs to hit off his antagonist, who is tearing him with beak and claws. The convulsive movements of the victim are represented with great truth; so contorted, indeed, are its members, its pinions, and limbs, that you must look attentively before you understand the position of the bird: the fierce impetuosity of the hawk is also very truthfully rendered. Still, like many of Landseer's finest pictures, the group is a painful one; indeed, we suspect that it is a blunder in any species of art to represent artificially a sight, which would wound our feelings if seen in reality. Nay, even the keenest sportsman, although he knocks over his game without the slightest twinge of a humanitarian scruple, would possibly not wish to have continually before his eye a vivid representation of the sufferings of the wounded bird.

Close to the "Struggle with the Quarry," is the very clever "Gorged Falcon," which we have already pointed out as a triumph of expression in taxidermy. The stupid, blinking look of the bird—the half shut and dimmed eyes, and the oddly wrinkled cheek, with the indefinable expression of painful helpless repletion which pervades the whole individual, are all very cleverly caught up, and very effectively reproduced. The hawk sits, listlessly and half asleep, upon one leg—the other claw, still red from the slaughter, retracted by the involuntary tendency of the muscles up to the breast. The animal is in such a state that you might almost fling your hat over him. A weary task and a mighty labour would it be to fly, until digestion has done its work and something like spirit and alertness be restored. Turning from a gorged hawk to a hungry vulture—the stuffed lammergeyer of the Alps is represented as perched upon the rocky jag of a bare mountain peak, searching with his fierce, wild, hungry eyes, the valleys and ravines below. The attitude of the creature is very graceful, and full of life and vigour.

Close to the lammergeyer we have a group of black game, nicely arranged; and near it a "scene in the tropics," consisting of a little bank or knoll grown over with luxuriant vegetation—all tropical, of course—in the midst of which a collection of parrots and cockatoos, love birds, and some specimens of smaller winged creatures, are perched, apparently leaping, chattering, and hunting for the gaudy butterflies and glancing lizards, and black shining beetles, which are crawling and passing to and fro. The aspect of the group, plants, birds, and insects, is very gay, the plumage exceedingly gaudy and rich, and the habitual vacant brainless look of a parrot very well imitated. Still our home birds, whose habits and whose air are known, have more charms than the most glittering of the tropic fowls. A "young leopard reposing" is a clever cub study; the clumsy limbs and coarse bony-looking frame of the creature being happily represented.

The "Dead Gull." We are still in the domain of Mr. Handcock, who represents a bird of the species in question, newly shot and fallen beneath a small withered branch, such as we sometimes see left by the tide, hung with a green drapery of dank sea-weed; the twigs of this forlorn stranded branch serving as a *point d'appui* for the representation, in a swooping posture with outspread wings, of the mate of the dead bird. The attitude of the latter is strictly natural, and the half-closed filmy eyes perfect; while the posture of the sorrowing survivor, seeking as it were to rouse and revivify its defunct partner, is thoroughly expressive of its restless, bewildered grief. The group, in fact, puts one in mind of Landseer's picture of "The Widow;" and, like that scene of honest animal distress, it is gentle and graceful, but painful. There is no more meek-looking or graceful a bird than the smaller sea-gull here represented. When seen close at hand, this creature is dove-like in the mildness of its expression; and the calm, meek look which a wounded sea-gull fixes upon the person who takes it up, has something in it irresistibly, and to our minds most painfully reproaching. In the Gallery in the North-eastern Nave is another very carefully preserved representation of a dead gull of the same kind; the attention of the spectator being drawn to the representation of the slight rose-coloured tinge under the wing, which is found in the feathers of the living subject, but which gradually fades away after death. Some staining or dyeing medium has in this instance been resorted to, so as to make the effect permanent. To a greater or less extent, however, the vivid representation of dead birds, their feathers rumpled, and their limbs distorted, as they may have fallen to the earth, is foreign to the intention of taxidermy, which is out of dead materials to represent actual breathing life, while the associations connected with the violently killed creatures in question are by no means soothing or agreeable.

We now mount into the inner North-Eastern Gallery, where a considerable number of the specimens of taxidermy are gathered together. The first case which attracts attention, or rather the first succession of cases, have been contributed by Mr. Gardner, bird preserver to her Majesty. As a whole, the specimens are far inferior to Mr. Handcock's. We do not mean to assert this with reference to the actual neatness of the mechanical getting up of the birds, but in respect to the lack of character and sentiment displayed; the want of individuality among the specimens, and the over-crowding together of birds of different kinds, and generally choosing different haunts. It ought to be an axiom in taxidermy, as well as in other and less technical matters, that "birds of a feather flock together;" not that we would have a certain degree of observance of the maxim interpreted into a recommendation to stuff in the same group a half-dozen of crows, or a dozen of herons, or a score of magpies, but there are certain classes of birds eating the same species of food and haunting the same general species of soil, which may be well and truthfully grouped in clusters, the natural fidelity of which would be outraged by the introduction of a single individual not in some way connected with species or family. Now, in one of Mr. Gardner's groups a fox is introduced in absurd proximity with a covey of partridges; reynard not crouching and hiding himself, but in full view of the timid birds, who seem in no way to mind his presence. We contend, then, that taxidermy, until it frees itself from blunders such as this, will not be taking that art-rank to which it may legitimately become entitled. It is not enough that animals should be represented to a greater or less extent as they are when alive; it is needful that they form and shew the condition of life. If you stuff and preserve an animal perfectly, and yet distort it into a posture which it would never naturally assume, you err in your work, just as you do, if, putting the creature into a proper position, you introduce an influence or an individuality from which, in life, the represented animal would fly.

Mr. Gardner exhibits a brilliant case of humming-birds. All representations of this race, however, have the fault of appearing to be rather feathers than birds: the eye is dazzled by a kaleidoscope-like glitter of gold, and purple, and pink, and yellow, and blue, but all the birds appear to have the same characteristics—colour forming the only individuality or distinction. The best thing in Mr. Gardner's cases is a branch with a couple of love-birds, represented as scratching or tickling each other with their beaks. The group is a bit of natural truth, and therefore pleasing.

Next to Mr. Gardner's is placed the contribution of Mr. Bartlett, of Camden Town—not equal to Mr. Handcock's specimens, but much less drawingroomy, and with far more attention to individuality and expression than Mr. Gardner's. The birds in question, when formed into groups, are not so crowded as those of the latter preserver, and look more like natural collections, and less like artificial happy families. A huge sleeping baboon is not an agreeable object, but it is cleverly done and very expressive, while the clusters of game are life-like and effective.

Turning the gallery corner, we come to an interesting case of the principal wild animals and birds of Sutherlandshire. This remote and little known county—*vide* Mr. St. John's excellent "Sporting Tour"—contains, nevertheless, perhaps the richest fauna of any of our British provincial districts. It is a peculiarity of districts placed so far north, that they very frequently unite the birds of the Arctic seas and coasts with those of more temperate regions. Thus, dotted all over Sutherlandshire, in deep sheltered valleys and fenced in cerreys of the hills—delicate birds, such as the golden crested wren and the little blue titmouse, build and warble. On its lone sequestered mountain tarns are to be found the rarest aquatic birds—the black-throated diver for example, and the wild goose, a bird which Mr. St. John says is more wary and more difficult to stalk than red deer. On the inland ridges the golden eagle builds its eyrie; and along the tremendous cliffs on the sea-coast, the osprey, or sea eagle, almost as fine a bird, finds a refuge, along with innumerable northern sea-fowl, puffins, guillemots, and razor-bills; rock pigeons, which skim the surf, and the rare Cornish chough, which "wings the midway air." The illustrative case in question comprehends all varieties of game, bird and beast, from the roe-deer to the rabbit, from the woodcock, which haunts the marshy rivulets in the sheltered places of the woods, to the ptarmigan, which dares the white winter drifts on the mountain tops. The exhibitor is Mr. Dunbar, from the remote regions of Loch Inner, and altogether the collection is a very creditable one. In the next case, besides a number of humming-birds of the usual character, is an ugly monstrosity, consisting of a huge swollen frog, contrasting with the morbidly small growth of a dog, which, unless it be a made-up specimen, has not attained the size of the ordinary rat. Except as physiological curiosities, a taxidermist who preserves such cases of morbid development, or morbid lack of development, has very little to do. A couple of stuffed figures, called "Life and Death," exhibited by Mr. Bartlett, have decided merit. They consist of a living dog standing over the still quivering carcass of a roe-deer. The expression of death in the fallen animal, shown in the huddled-up posture, the perfect relaxation of the muscles, and the accidental disposition in the accident of falling of the limbs in a fashion which would be inconsistent with the animal's convenient command over them were it in life, the attention shown to all these minutiæ, which nevertheless make up the essence and character of the scene, prove how carefully the artist has studied his craft. The dog is not so much to our taste. He is a commonplace looking animal; and, although obviously alive, does not show that superabounding vigour of life which might have contrasted with the nerveless limbs of the fallen deer. Close by, a model of that ugly old extinct bird, the dodo, attracts a good deal of attention. Mr. Bartlett is the exhibitor. Besides the specimen shown, casts of the preserved head and foot existing in the Ashmolean Museum, with sketches by German *savans*, pourtray the probable physical conditions of the creature. The few specimens of this remarkable ungainly bird, which are recorded, came, as most people are aware, from the Mauritius and the Indian Archipelago; but very little, if anything certain, is known of the creature's habits, except that he has the reputation of having been endowed with a most remarkable process of digestion, which, it is said, even a lump of stone could not resist. Notwithstanding this unenviable order of stomach, however, the dodo is no more, and we really congratulate the whole feathered race upon the fact of so ugly a member of their family having vanished from the earth.

Amid the wide range of foreign industrial products, stuffed and preserved animals are to be found only in that portion of the Zollverein consecrated to Wirtemberg, and these form a very conspicuous feature in the German exhibition; the defile—both sides of which they line—being one of those points in which policemen have to be stationed to marshal the crowd "the way that they should go." Our remaining space affords room, however, for only a very brief notice. The specimens are of two classes: ordinarily preserved birds and beasts, aiming only at being fac similes of living nature; and animals of various species, endowed with a caricatured expression of human intelligence, and represented in illustrations of legends and fables, as occupied with human pursuits and performing human actions. We take the first order to begin with. On the right of the corridor are two very large groups of animals, the size indeed of life, representing a pack of dogs bringing to bay and pulling down in the one case a wounded boar, in the other a stricken deer. The animals are well preserved, and artistically grouped; the fierce eagerness of the dogs and the frantic struggles of the quarries being suitably represented. Both groups, indeed, might have been formed from Snyders' hunting pieces, the dogs in particular being fac-similes of

those which that artist delighted to draw. The subjects, however, are disgustingly painful; and, unless the artist meant them to ornament the vestibule of a slaughter-house, we can hardly see what possible destination he intended for his handywork. The largeness of the scale on which the details of the slaughter are represented makes the whole thing absolutely revolting. Two miniature models of similar scenes call for no particular notice. A number of well stuffed hawks are suspended in the air by strings, their wings outstretched so as to imitate the act of hovering. The notion is ingenious, but we fear, that, to be artistically true and satisfactory, every object must have a natural and unadorned, and not an artificial and unconfessed means of support. The groups of owls and hawks with their young are unexceptionable. The falcons feeding their nestlings are excellently managed, with equal picturesque grace and bulk. The attack by the polecats upon the hawks' nest is another piece of dramatic taxidermy; and the gambols of the litter of fox cubs, while old Reynard appears bringing a partridge for distribution among his family, form another pleasing group.

Turning to the *quasi* human animals, we recognise at once the practical exemplification of that old tendency in the Teutonic mind to gift brutes with human intelligence, and to make them take parts in long, and sometimes exceedingly droll histories, just like men and women. Some good specimens of these stories are given in the "Pilgrims of the Rhine." They are not properly fables, but rather half comic, half serious legends, generally full of subdued and characteristic significance, and going in a great degree upon the development of character in the brute *dramatis personæ*. Of these the fox always figures as the scamp of the piece—no doubt, a clever, insinuating, gentle, manly scamp, but a scamp nevertheless. See him here devoutly confessing to the cock as a priest; next see him kidnapping the poor unsuspecting hare, of whom he makes a tool to serve some of his private ends. Then observe him contemplatively meditating over the volume in his lap, while he smokes his pipe, the better to digest a puzzling topic. In all these clever specimens of eccentric art taxidermy, the natural cunning and intelligence of the fox's face is exaggerated with very great skill, while the natural simplicity and stupidity of the hare's countenance is just as forcibly worked out. The group of the "Fox and the Hare," *Reineche* bringing *Lampe* to Court, is a perfect study. The animals are endewed with the strangest human expression, and yet they are animals still. We have engraved a specimen of this curious style of taxidermy. Observe, the expression being so much exaggerated, the specimens are rather caricatures than real art; but the preserver must *à fortiori* be capable of producing the nicest gradations of real expression in the face of bird and beast. There are a great many minor specimens of small animals, and models of larger ones, engaged in human actions, such as a party of tabbies drinking tea, a number of large animals of the weasel tribe as sportsmen, with beaters of a smaller species, hunting an unfortunate flock of hares; weasels fighting duels; frogs walking genteely out with umbrellas; rabbits trying in vain to do sums on slates; and cats singing and playing the piano; but our space will only permit our begging the reader on his next visit attentively to study and note the curious degree of skill and drollery displayed in these most amusing caricatures of natural history.

ADORNO'S CIGARETTE MACHINE.

This machine consists of two travelling chains, whose parts are made with great accuracy. Each link is composed of 12 pieces, which are cut out of iron by machinery. One portion of the link is fixed on the chain, and the other portion is moveable. It is necessary that the machine be so adjusted as to provide for the proper quantity of tobacco and paper, and which must be regulated to the thickness of very thin paper.

The machine performs 14 operations:—1. It develops the paper. 2. It moulds the paper. 3. It inserts and presses the tabacco. 4. It regulates the amount of tobacco. 5. It brushes away the tobacco in excess. 6. It cuts the paper and divides the cigarettes. 7. It prepares the cigarettes to be folded. 8. It folds the cigarettes. 9. It transfers and finishes the cigarettes. 10. It prepares the ends of the cigarettes. 11. It finishes their ends. 12. It sends the cigarettes arranged to be packed. 13. It registers the number of cigarettes. And, lastly, it cleans itself.

The machine makes and finishes the cigarettes with greater neatness and perfection than by manual labour; and the economy of tobacco is so great, that, solely in this respect, the price of the entire manufacture by hand labour is wholly saved. More than eighty cigarettes may be made by this machine in a minute. Paper of the proper width and thickness is caused to pass over one of the travelling chains, consisting of links corresponding with the scantling of the cigarette. When the paper has a sufficient number of indents, fine tobacco is put into them, and the waste falls into a trough beneath the machine. As the chain on which the paper is first placed moves forward, a knife, by means of a reciprocating motion across the machine, separates the paper to form the cigarettes, which are finally folded entire, by passing to the other travelling chain; and by pressure from above the cigarettes are completed ready to be removed from the machine. In the English market there is scarcely any demand for cigarettes, but in Spain and the American republics its importance is great. This will be better understood, when we state, that, in Mexico, 8,000,000 dollars worth of cigarettes are consumed in the course of a single year. The consumption of cigarettes in Spain and Havannah is proportionably greater. The cigarette machine is seldom worked at the Exhibition, as the materials (principally tobacco) are of an expensive kind; and, as the machine would convert a hundred weight of tobacco into cigarettes in a single day, too much expense would be entailed; but coloured sawdust, as suggested by an ingenious friend who was looking on the other day, when we had an opportunity of seeing the machine in motion, would answer the purpose very well.

LETTERS FROM LONDON

ON

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND OTHER MATTERS

BY PELEG E. WHEELER,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY BAYLE BERNARD.

(*Continued from page* 31.)

LETTER VI.—TO DEACON BIGELOW, AGAR-HOUSE, COOK'S FERRY.

THE OPENING DAY; MODERN PROPHECIES; THE GLASS-HOUSE SYMBOLS AND DEFECTS; THE MAJOR'S WALK; THE LONDON STREAM; HIS SEIZURE AND ESCAPE; AND ULTIMATE DELIRIUM!

RESPECTED FRIEND,—

The opening day! Here it's come, and that's a fact—roll'd round to us at last, as sure as the best spoke in a wheel, or mid-day on the clock. Here it's come, as it was bound to do, out of a sky as clear as truth and as soft and pure as childhood; come, bright and kind, and gentle as the first face we loved to look at. The stars know'd what they'd to do—they watch'd over it all night, keeping clouds from it and cold, and delivering it up to us at dawn, bright and balmy as behoved it. I guess that morning was bespoke, it could scarcely have come by saxydent. It was Natur's contribution to the Great Show of the day—Natur's proof of her own sympathy in a cause that must make our speshy git suthin' of her own sperit, and larn at least to watch her laws; nothing of extremes about it, neither hot nor cold, but well balanced, of even pressure, and, in short, a good embodiment of the progress it relates to. The opening day was jist the day, Deacon, that you or the Doctor would have wished for, and thought properly significant of the great affair in hand. And there's suthin' in the name too. Han't the "opening day" a sense in it as strong as opening flowers? Aint it stretched as tight with meaning as a gooseberry with juice? It's true the Doctor tells us there's nothin' in a name, and he quotes a big authority—nothin' short of Shakspeare; but I reckon the world of his time warn't quite as spry as our'n—warn't scarsly as well awake as the locomotive ery. All his genus couldn't help him to paint the reign of steam, or dream about the telegraph. Now, I say that names are things, or, what's next to it, they are the skins to 'em; and I reckon you'll mostly find that a great fact has a great title: and aint the "opening day" a proof on it? Don't it speak of suthin' more than jist unfolding warehouse doors? Don't we think of grander openings—openings of thoughts and feelin's; openings of human intercourse, of social truth and progress, of light, and peace, and freedom;—to say nothin' of the opening of the eternal lot of mouths which this morning went to work like so many high-preshure engins?

Yes, the day is come, Deacon, notwithstandin' the thousand fellers that swore so hard it couldn't—and couldn't, for all I could learn, jist because it ought. Nothin' is so onconceivable to some folks as a great good. The Almighty must perform a miracle to take care of his own critturs. Now, misery comes to us nat'rally—that's the thing we're born to: and some will tell you it's a sin if we endeavour to avoid it; that it's agin the command of Scriptur; that it's rank wickedness to take chloryform to diminish nat'ral pains; or to raise wheat without perspiring, if you live in ever so cold a country. That's the usual way. I reckon, truth has allers been disfigured by poor stoopid mole-eyed critturs taking the letter for the sperit. But, for all that, the day is come, Deacon, notwithstanding the gloomy faces, and the heavy-hanging foreheads, that looked like ripen'd pumpkins too heavy for their stalk; that raelly seemed so full of fruit they were a'most on the pint of burstin'. Notwithstandin' all their droopin' and their terrible forebodings, and their fears of a big calamity, and their sartainty of the sin, here the day is come in spite on 'em, to teach 'em better doctrine, and show it warn't the Pagans only that were troubled with false prophets. Here the day is come, without conspiracy or pestilence, or the least mite of commotion, except in people's hearts—in kindly thoughts and wishes, and a proper heap of expectation: and this leads me to see a principle, which I reckon might be useful in our futur' calkylations, might help us to construct a sorter social almanac; and my principle is jest this, that whenever a good thing is going to happen, it's allers sure to be call'd impossible; and the greater the amount of benefit, the greater proof it won't turn up. Take our centry as a proof. When, forty year ago, it was proposed to light the streets with gas, warn't that good called impossible, tho' the year afterward it happen'd? warn't it said to be an attempt to blow London into shivers, to put a volcano into pipes and have a vent at every door—twenty thousand eruptions all going off at once? Then agin in regard to steam; warn't we told that it was impossible that steam should cross the ocean, only six months afore it did? Warn't it larfed at as a lunacy," jist as the *Sirius* got afloat? And agin in vaccynation, when there was a sorter human murrain, thinning the English off like cattle, and 'twas proposed to check its ravages by weakening its attacks, warn't that too call'd impossible, and wuss than that, quite impious—trying to make people live when 'twas clear they were ordained to die—when they were falling in a pestilence that was plainly the will of Heaven? And so in regard to the World's Congress; that was as mad and as bad as anything, tho' here it's come to pass, and with no greater amount of wickedness than teaching us to be friendly, and to live by honest labour. So I affirm it as a rule, Deacon, that whenever a thing is howl'd aginst and declared to be impossible, you may be as sartain as the sun that it's going to happen instantly.

Yes, the day is come, Deacon, full charged with light and cheerfulness; and if there's a roof that gets its share on it, I guess it's the World's Warehouse—that covering for all the wonders of human skill and energy, and yet the biggest one itself;—England's grandest contribution, show what she may inside—a most uncommon proper casket for the gems of good King Industry. Now, I aint told you what I thought on it—what was my first and best impression when I luff'd up to its side; and if you would like to know it, I must tell you that I wouldn't lose my balance, whatever was the preshur: so in order to that end I sot right down afore it, with my back agin a tree, and took a'most two hours to come to a conclusion, and the pint I reach'd was this—that that house is nothin' short, Deacon, of a pictur of human progress; that there's a meaning in every joist of it, and in every inch of window-pane; that from the basement to the roof on 'it, from the doorway to the crown, it shines out as the embodiment of an everlastin' truth. Take its substance, glass and iron, and what do these two signify? Aint it strength and clearness? and aint these the very qualities that our speshy needs the most? I want to know if there's a chance bigger than the little eend of nothin' of our making any progress without we're equally strong and honest? Then agin, its figger; jest reflect a bit on that; low and well set for the most part, taking a firm grip of the earth, and not narrow, weak, and lofty, as if 'twas a thing too good for it; and I'll jist ask agin, if these aint more of the proper elements, humility and prudence? Whilst as modesty is allers not only a source of strength but beauty, see its top rounding off into a brow of grace and splendour, lifting up to the smiling heavens its thousand eyes of gladness, as it drinks and radiates their light like a huge dimond in the sun. That house, I say agin, Deacon, is a symbol of our speshy; and if they ever think to pull it down, I shall vow we're tumbling with it.

And so you'll guess, of course, that about my happiest hour in England was 'that that brought me up beside it, and you wouldn't be far wrong; but no happiness is perfect, Deacon, everything is qualified. I s'pose to make us wish for more, and so, out of our discontent, raise a sufficient supply of energy. And so, agreeably to this law of natur, I felt the Great Warehouse was deficient, and had two or three big stains on it that curdled my comfort mightily. I'll jest name 'em to you, Deacon, that you may see I aint grown an Englishman, and taken to grumbling jest as nat'rally as swallowing fog and porter. In the first place, they put up afore the door on it the figger of a fighting-man, a great warrior on horseback, who spent his life and lost it in slaughtering his fellow-beings, and not sitting, as he'might do, calm and thoughtful, as one would hope, at the door of such a building, but with his fist up in the air, stretching out a long sharp stabbing-iron, as tho' he was going to work at once upon the bodies of the visitors, or was holding up his plaguey broadsword as a sort of devil's cross,—for all the world to worship it. Now, aint that suthin' shocking? to think of sticking up such a figger, the sign of strife and bloodshed, afore the house of peace and amity; unless indeed it's meant to show the great purpose of the building—to put the past world out of doors, whilst the futur' lies inside of it, tho' in that case, I conceive, seeing folks are so plaguey stoopid, the fact should be dooly printed and hung on the horse's neck or tail, that they might look at it in the proper sperit—not to honour but avoid it—jist as boards serve on the ice to tell us when it's dangerous.

But there's another pint to mention. I regret to tell you, Deacon, that the sperit of fraternity aint as strong inside as out; that that happens to be the commodity in which the show is most deficient. The flags of every country waving and mingling on the top are a proper emblem of the feelings that are uniting all about it; but once you get inside, I guess you'll find that prejudices stand as distinct as the several counters. This aint the proper moment to discuss the matter fully; and arter the support I've given the scheme, 'taint for me to run it down, because some folks have used me shameful. This is the common course, I know, but I aint going to be so mean; so I'll pack the case in a few words, and throw it in a corner. They've refused my contribution—I vow if 'taint the fact; neither my sausage-trap nor skull-cap are to be found in the Exhibition; and you'd guess from now till no time before you'd larn the reason. In the first place, it's a pint of order, because I didn't lump 'em up with the gin'ral American contributions, which was of course to acknowledge that mine warn't at all superior; and 'twas likely I'd say that now, warn't it? And next, would you believe it, because they say they couldn't classify 'em, couldn't tell under what head they were to go into the catalogue—whether the practical or the fine arts. Now, since the hour you were raised, Deacon, did you ever hear such proper gabble—such an oncommon lot of braying, except from critters dooly qualified? Practical or fine arts! as if they warn't the two together, and I had any need to show that this is jest their grand distinction. But there's a wuss complaint to come; I pass over my own wrong, I go on to the public's, and that's one you'll never guess if you could calkylate as well as the whole state of Massachussetts. This building, that invites the entire world to stock its counters, aint a free one arter all; it's free to goods, but not to men. It tt rows its doors open, it's true; but says you must pay to enter them! What do you think of that, Deacon? This great Fraternal Building to become a commercial spekylation—not a focus for the diffusion of a moral influence throughout the world, but jist a counter over which to take a lot of the world's money; a spot to sell the social benefits it preaches up so grandly, and to call on furreners to pay for a handsome ornament to London! Now, I want to know if such a notion aint a blot on the hull project, aint a downright dab of dirt on it? To tell strangers, who send their goods and bring their persons to this capital, and so pour a flood of money thro' every channel of the country, that they must not only pay for show-room, but, when the show is over, leave the building that they've help'd to raise as a present to the country! Now, aint that a clever way of getting architectur cheap? I want to know what they'd have said, if we Yankees had done that. Wouldn't the papers have come out a spell on our calkelating natur, and our love of the main chance? I guess this aint the first time that good old Mother England has done the very thing she sees so wrong in her son Jonathan; and s'posing he did it arter her, jist in a sperit of filial reverence—oh! wouldn't she become disgusted, and put the cow-skin to him properly!

But now to detail the event, Deacon, the great business of the day—the opening of the flood-gate to the stream of all humanity. The morning, as I told you, turn'd out to be first chop, as good as if bespoke, made to order in Indiana, and sent across for the occasion. Well, you'll guess that in our garret we warn't inclined to oversleep ourselves; even if we wanted expectation, we hadn't too great a stock of air, and our mouths were forced to open, whether our minds were closed or not. Besides, as my friends happened to be all on 'em revolutionary, 'twas nat'ral, of course, that they should rise at the first moment. But here I've got to note a most oncommon want of deference, a piece of ignorance or neglect, that I consider downright scandalous. Notwithstandin' the great occasion of a morning such as this, I'll be skinn'd if 'twas honour'd by a single grain of powder! There warn't a gun or e'en a cracker by way of noticing its dignity. Now, in America you know we allers think a celebration is entitled to a messenger, and we send some guns afore it, to tell people to look out. It's a notion among us, that's putting guns to their true use; that, as they happen to have long throats that can speak to thousands at a time, to make 'em give the signal for hoorahing to the public—to pitch the key of a grand chorus—is about their proper send, and a way to make 'em minister to the public good instead of misery: so I need not tell you, Deacon, if this "opening day" had only been with us, what an etarnal lot of thunder we'd have got up for the occasion. We'd have made noise enough, I reckon, to have raked some clouds together, and perhaps induced them to have helped us to a flash or two of lightning. But what was the fact here? why there warn't report enough to skeer a rabbit, or set a spider swinging! There warn't, as I could hear, e'en a tune played on a trumpet. Tho' there are chaps here, I've been told, in some of the big bands, who could blow a French horn out of curl, there warn't a puff of wind from one on 'em; and the neglect was the more mindful, seeing the public hadn't received the usual notice from the weather; for that's a fact I've got to tell you, Deacon—that there's allers one grand featur of an English celebration, and that's an all-fired lot of wet; whenever there's a holiday or rejoicing, or any "come out" whatever, sure as a rifle comes the wet, and the wet in downright arnest. If it had been drizzling days before, or e'en coming down occasionally by the basonfull, or pailfull, on a celebration day it seems to feel an extry stimulus, a sorter call upon its energies, and down you have it then—going the entire tub! and yet, strange to say, to-day, Deacon, the heavens were quite clear, even the sky seemed to respect the great event about to happen, and, in order to ensure a proper harmony, resolve on making the human sunshine a sorter double of its own.

Well, as soon as breakfast was over, which was right early you'll believe, and I s'pose I needn't tell you was particular fraternal, I borrowing a knife or teacup from my French and German friends, and they, in the like spirit, borrowing my butter, loaf, and sugar;—I dressed myself right off, and set off on a sharp walk, a'ore the Palace doors were open'd, jist to note the look of London and the state of things outside the building, afore I gin my ticket and went in. Well, you'll 'spose the streets that mornin' warn't quite a pictur' of a prairie;—warn't as empty and as silent as the mammoth caves of old Kentuck. If they were ever meant for human akyducts, I guess they then fulfilled their eend. As I've said to you already, Deacon, it's only a feller who has lived West and seen its style of rivers, that can form any notion of the noisy stream of London; and he must have been there in the spring too, and seen 'em swollen by snows and freshets, to fancy such a flood as I beheld this morning. 'Taint no use to describe it, Deacon, and so I shall hold off, and jist tell you what I thought was the wonder next in size to it. That was the gals, Deacon, the gals—the crowd, and look, and gear on 'em;—almost two to one to the men, and bless their hearts, in point of looks, worth four to one at least; such an everlasting lot of bonnets was outside of all arithmetic! I don't believe they were ever dreamt on by all our manty-makers on a floor; and as for the faces under 'em, and the figgers they belonged to—ah, I want a patent tongue, Deacon, to give you half a thought of them. You know I'm a high-tariff man, and go for home-made articles, and I reckon that our Eastern gals aint the worst of living samples; but the truth is still the truth, whether its taste is sweet or bitter, and the fact can't be denied, that the gals here are the jam—first chop, and nothing under;—with their white skins, and rosy cheeks, and round, springy, little figgers, I vow if there ain't some on 'em that look good enough to eat. They ought to make a feller's fort'n if he could git 'em for a bar, jest to taste the slings on mixing 'em, and so save the need of sugar. And here, to see 'em by the thousand, not in couples but in droves, and all as straight, and round, and nicely rigged as the mast of a new schooner; in all manner and sorter notion of the most dreadful pretty dresses, white and blue, and green and yeller, with satin bunches in their bonnets that looked as slick as mushrooms, and ribbons long enough to moor a fleet of whalers to the Pole. And there was suthing more than that, too; there warn't only their own bright faces, and happy, well-filled hearts, I guess their arms were filled as well; they brought no eend of babies—the most awful pretty toads you ever clapp'd your eyes on—little, staring, springy critters, that seemed to have caught the jineral feeling, wanted to go ahead like others, and no wonder if they had, for they had been accustomed to high preshur. Those babies were a sight, Deacon; in the great show of the day they were the mothers' contribution, and I vow I thought it hard there warn't a counter to display 'em.

Well, thro' this stream I tried to steer, on an eastern and southern cruise, before I luffed and bore away for the great haven in the Park; but, arter what I've told you, you'll guess with what success. Every move was agin a tide that every moment was gitting stronger, thickening up from every street and doorway that fed the leading channel, till at last I was fairly wedged, Deacon, caught fast, and swung about like a skiff or a canoe that you try to paddle up a mill-race; and once I got agoing, there was no help but to go on, and so the great flood carried me, till I found myself brought up agin a tree in the big park, when you may s'pose I threw out my irons, and for a spell or so made fast. But raelly I soon found there was a bigger need than that, to hold on to life itself. In less than half a minet I felt like cotton in a screw—as well packed as the middle cod fish in a barrel from Cape Ann. What with the stomac of one feller, and the elbows of another, I got crooked like the letter S, and raelly begun to think I should want a garden-roller to put me straight agin. And jist at that moment, to put a moral in the matter, there came a cloud across the sky and a little dash of rain, to make us mindful of the mixtur and ensartainty of happiness; and I shinking this was the beginning of the usual public weather, why I got a little skeered, for, says I, if here I stick, scrouged and squeeged and twisted, and almost asking leave to breathe, and the wet comin' down to boot, I shall have to spit like mad to save myself from drowning, to say nothing of the chance that if all the gals and fellers jam and soak for a couple of hours, they'll grow so etarnal moist they'll all lump up together into one tntire pudding. So I'll leave you to guess my feelings. Here it was close on eleven o'clock, when the doors were ordered to be shut, and I jamm'd up in the crowd, half a mile off the building, wedg'd as fast as any flat boat that was ever carried into the woods, or any joist-pin that was ever driven thro' a rafter of white oak. It seem'd as sartin' as to-morrow I should lose the opening arter all, arter coming four thousand miles to it: arter my contributions had been shut out, here I should be shut out myself, and that too, bear in mind, arter I'd been forced to buy a ticket, and pay fourteen dollars good to help erect the building. Now, warn't this enough to rile a man,—to make him oncommon wolfy? And yet it warn't the worst, the winch had yet another screw in it; where do you think I was standing? why, within view of the road where the Queen was to come directly, and the visitors kept streaming right away towards the doors, and promising soon to brim the building right up to the roof. Here was I to stand and see it all,—to know all 'I had done and suffered, and have nothing more bysway of recompense than a fair amount of cussing. Well, I bore it for some minits,—stood looking at the road, and seeing the carriages bolt by, and the ticket-folks pelt arter 'em, looking as happy and as proud as if they were a rael arystocracy; and every now and then, I fancied, giving a squint over at myself, as tho' they know'd the fix I was in, and were larfing ready to split at it: till the heat wouldn't rest no longer, I fairly biled up at last, and if I hadn't set my paddles going I s'pose I must have busted; but all of a sudden, making a spring and a twist out of my socket, digging this feller in the ribs and t'other on the shins, and so winding myself along in a sorter corkscrew fashion, I reached the road at last, and jump'd clean into the middle on't; when, a carriage going by, I vow if I didn't hook on and ride up to the warehouse doors, a hull possee of policemen running arter me full pelt, and crying out "Come down." But, says I, "Oh, don't be skeered; I guess I've come down already—come down with fourteen dollars for my ticket to go in, and as I've got the chance at last, I rather think I'll have its valy."

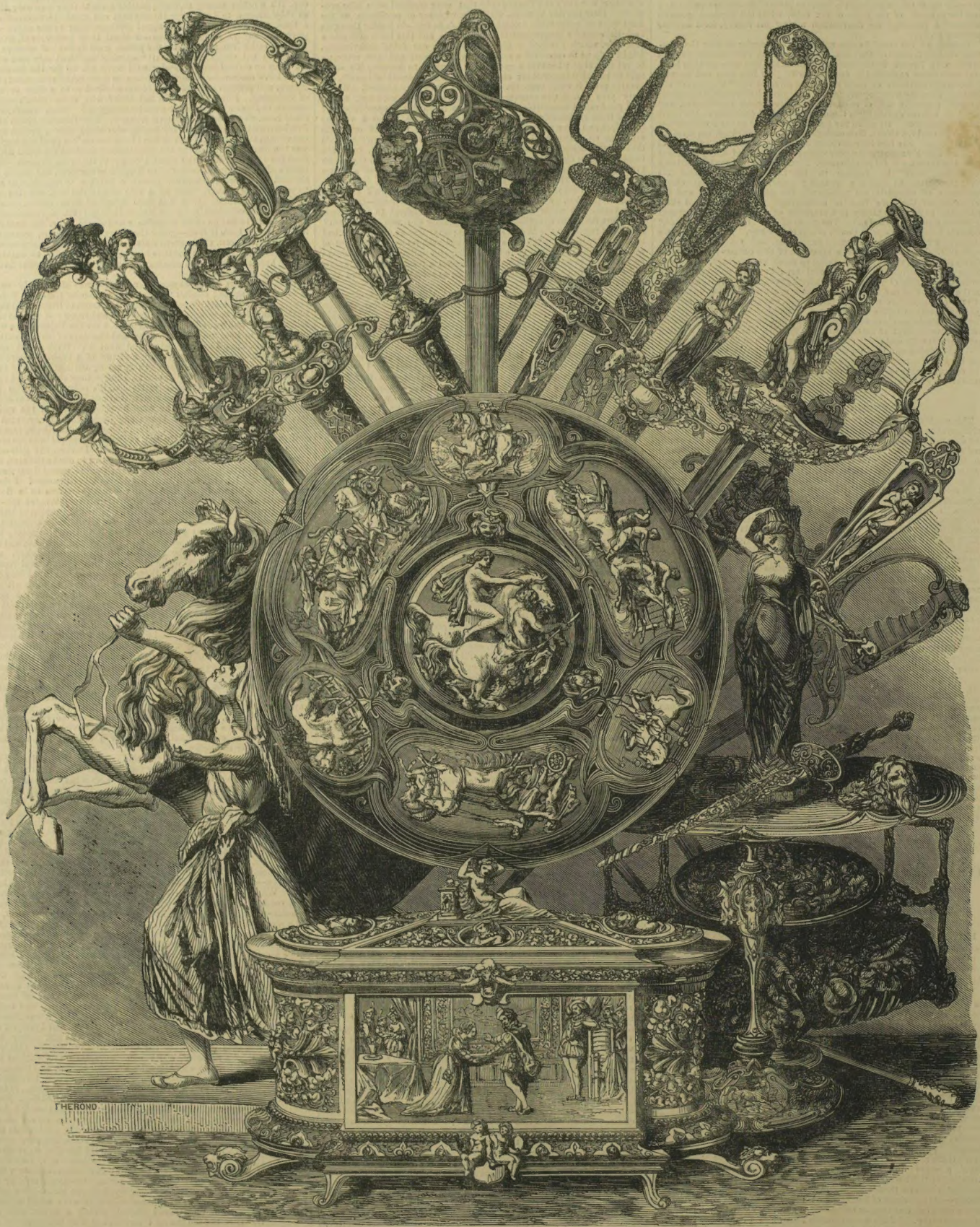
Well, the sight on it soon settled 'em,—as well as the fellers at the doors, and in I went, and for the matter of ten or fifteen minutes I

as like a feather in an eddy, whirl'd round and round onceasing, and carried here and there without power to move, or stop, or hold on as I liked: I found myself in the middle of above twenty thousand people, all scutling about for places, and not at all the wust ones; and I s'pose it wouldn't have stopp'd all day, but that all of a sudden the doors were closed and the police sung out "the Queen," and then "to places" was the word, and in less than half a minit the scrambling was all over, and the great, hurrying, whirling current became a solid body, and stood as still, and pale, and silent as tho' it had suddenly got frozen by some new great force of chemistry; and, as good fortin chose to have it, I was one of the particles within sight of the Royal platform—in what they call the Transept, right afore the chair and canopy—tho how I got there, marsy knows, and two of the policemen—and having this position, the very best in the whole building, you'll naterally expect me to give an account of all that happened—to give a full and clear detail of the hull inaugurating sarrymony. Well, all I can say is this, Deacon, that when I looked up and saw above me that gorgeous arch of glass, that seemed to be hung up in the air, as a bridge for the feet of angels, and when I view'd the very beings, angels themselves, by thousands, young, and pure, and beautiful, in their white and shining dresses, bending over the great galleries or lengthening out in lines below, with looks that seemed only made to shine with praise or mercy; when the sun too burst upon 'em, as tho' the heavens at that moment were smiling down on their lost tenants, and the great organs began to play the grandest mammoth kind of music, and the excellent Queen herself came to take her seat among her sisters, as the pattern of the whole and the type of their good influence, and the chorus then burst out, as I thought from heaven itself, in a grand and solemn strain of homage and thanksgiving—a strain cherubs might have sung, and thousands did about me—when I saw and heard all this, Deacon, why I confess I lost my senses;—they went clean off altogether, I was whirled up into a dream or trance, and thought I'd done with the world for ever;—so, as for seeing or hearing arterwards, and noting anything so poor as forms, and shows, and sarrymonies, mine warn't at all the soul, Deacon, and I refer you to the noospapers.

Your respectful and affectionate

PELEG E. WHEELER.

(To be continued.)



GROUP OF ARMS, &C.—BY GUEYTON.

GROUP OF ORNAMENTED ARMS, CUP, &c. BY GUEYTON.

M. Gueyton's display of artistic silver-work is very splendid, and its examination will gratify a higher taste than that of mere idle curiosity. This exhibitor also pretends to a new and improved method of electro-plating, by which the expense is much lessened, leaving, necessarily, a larger proportion of the price of the article produced to reward the labours of the designer and fashioner. The group of objects which we engrave comprises a variety of sword-handles, in gold and silver, most admirably decorated with sculpture and engraving, and chasing and precious stones, in various manners; a dressing-case, of pure *Renaissance* style; and a prize cup, or racing plate. The last-named work is extremely interesting, the subjects being most appropriate and happily chosen, and the execution in the very best style of art. It represents, as will be observed, the principal phases in the history (natural and educational) of the horse—the three principal being the ancient chariot-race, the mediæval tournament, and the modern race—"the race" *par excellence*. In the intermediate spaces we see the interesting quadruped first as a colt by the side of his dam; next in the stable; and in the last place, proudly bearing his master, a gallant cavalier, across the country, probably to the wars. In the centre is a group representing the education of Achilles by the Centaur.

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